The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

TO MY MOTHER.

BY MAY RILEY SMITH.

The sweetest face in all the world to me,
Set in a frame of shining, silver hair;
With eyes whose language is fidelity,
This is my mother. Is she not most fair?

Ten little heads have found their sweetest sleep
Upon the pillow of her loving breast,
The world is wide; yet nowhere does it keep
So safe a haven—so complete a rest.

Her hands are neither beautiful nor fair,
Yet seemed they lovely in her children's eyes,
We found our daily strength and comfort there,
And if her hands were rough—we were not wise.

'Tis counted something great to be a queen,
And bend a kingdom to a woman's will;
To be a mother such as mine, I ween,
Is something better and more noble still!

O mother! in the changeful years now flown,
Since as a child I leant upon your knee
Life has not brought to me nor fortune shown
Such tender love! such yearning sympathy!

Let fortune smile or frown, which e'er she will!
It matters not. I scorn her fickle ways!
I never shall be quite bereft until
I lose my mother's honest blame and praise!

JOHN'S CHOICE.

Peter Jansen was a wealthy and eccentric New England farmer, the owner in fee simple of many broad and fertile acres of available land, and the proud parent of a promising son, now near grown, who in his infancy had been designated by the not altogether unheard of name of John.

Now, John Jansen had been brought up in a very careful and proper manner, and it was therefore not to be wondered at that as he grew more mature, he was regarded as a very exemplary young man by those who knew him intimately. He was sober and industrious in his habits, cultivated and refined in his tastes, with disposition to get along and prosper in the world, as his father had done before him.

But the time came when he was one and twenty. This is a remarkable episode in the lives of most young men, when fully freed from parental restraint by the construction of the law, they think they know so much, and subsequently learn that they know so little.

Now, possibly, Peter, the pere, regarded this event in his son's life with as great concern as did John the junior, for certain it is, that shortly thereafter he summoned the young man into his presence for a little private conversation.

"Well, John," he said, "how does it seem to be one and twenty?"

"Seem! why I can't see as it seems any different from any other time."

"Can't eh? Oh, well, you'll see quick enough, I guess. I suppose the next thing you'll be thinking of will be getting married."

"Oh, I hadn't thought of such a thing yet in earnest."

"Hadn't, eh? Well, you'd better be thinking; getting married is about as important a thing as'll ever happen to you."

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Suppose so? suppose so? you'll know so by and by. Well John, you are old enough to begin to think seriously about this matter. I ain't going to have you running around unsettled and unsteady in your habits and character. Now, the quicker you pick yourself out a wife and settle down the better. Mind you, my boy, this wasting three or four of the best years of your life in sowing your wild oats, is a very foolish principle for young men to adhere to. Now, I don't propose to have you do anything of the kind, and if you avoid it you won't have a harvest of briars and thistles to gather in afterward. Now, just as soon as you will pick yourself out a good, prudent, industrious little wife, I've a good farm to give you, and enough to set you up in reasonable style, you understand!"

"Yes, sir."

"But not an acre or a penny of mine shall you possess until you have complied with my wishes."

"But, father——"

"I mean what I say, exactly, and no more; make this matter your first business, and when you have performed your part of the contract, I will attend to mine."

"But this is rather sudden."

"That makes no difference; if you are not satisfied with my terms, the world is wide enough for both of us; you are big enough and bright enough to earn your living; if you can do better by yourself than I can do by you, why, start right out in the world, for you are of age. I have stated my terms and do not propose to alter them."

"But who shall I marry?"

"These 's Israel Ives' five daughters, and I'm certain you can have your pick out of the lot. They've all been well brought up, and any one of them is good enough for you, so go ahead, and as soon as you report favorably the farm is yours."

"But which one shall I take, father?

"Which one shall you take?" repeated Peter Jansen; "it must be a bright man, surely, that cannot decide at sight what woman to pick out of a dozen, and a singular youth you are not to have your eye on one already. However, make your own choice, and you'll be happier, live longer, and prosper better in your domestic affairs generally."

With these concluding remarks the fond father turned away, and John was left alone to his reflections.

Now, John Jansen was not a verdant young man; he had seen considerable of the world for a person of his age and circumstances, but he was very diffident and bashful. It was this quality of his disposition that made him so adverse to ladies' society, and had occasioned no little anxiety to old Peter, who had already begun to fear that John would be a confirmed bachelor, hence his desire to kindly assist John's matrimonial matters along.

For some moments after his father's exit, John sat profoundly thinking; he believed he did have an inexpressible sort of tenderness for the youngest daughter of Israel Ives. If not strictly beautiful, she was at least a very sensible girl, and would make a practical housekeeper. John had but little sentiment in his composition; his tastes were more matter of fact. The more John thought of matrimony, the more fixed became his determination of committing himself as soon as possible.

A night or two subsequent to the conversation with his father, it was noticed that he attired himself with unusual care before going out, as he insisted, to attend the "debating society." His father and mother regarded each other significantly, as if they well understood what was uppermost in John's mind, but they gave the young man no intimation that they suspicioned his intentions.

After a last lingering look at the looking-glass, John started forth into the darkness, taking the shortest road possible to the residence of Israel Ives.

He soon came to the place he intended visiting. A bright light gleamed out through the front windows, with welcoming beams, and he fancied he could see smiling faces there; yet his heart thumped so very singularly under his shining satin vest that it was several minutes before he could make up his mind to knock at the door; he walked up and down the road past the place several times, to calm himself, and to think over the words he proposed saying when in the presence of Miss Ives.

At last he turned in at the gate, and walking boldly up to the front door, he made his presence suddenly known to the Ives family by means of the friendly assistance of the heavy brass knocker.

Israel Ives came to the door with a flaring candle in his hand; he gave a sudden little start of surprise upon recognizing his visitor.

"Why, John," he said, "is this you?"

"Is Miss Ives at home?" said John, nervously, forgetting in his sudden embarrassment to designate the particular Miss Ives he wished to see.

"Certainly, certainly," replied Israel, smiling mischievously; "walk right into the parlor and sit down and she will come in presently."

Leaving his hat upon the rack in the hall, John did as he was bid; he sat down upon the outer edge of the chair and awaited the young lady's coming. He heard several suppressed giggles in the adjoining room, and a subdued suggestion upon the part of Israel that they had best not to act silly and foolish. Then the door opened and in sailed Miss Sophrony Ives, followed by Patience, Malvina, and Lucy Ives, each simultaneously smiling and trying to look as sweet and pretty as possible. They advanced one by one and gave John a greeting, after which they arranged themselves in a graceful group about him; then began the liveliest conversation John had ever listened to. He began to grow uneasy and lose his self-possession. This was rather more Miss Ives than he had anticipated meeting.

At last a sudden idea occurred to him.

"Girls," he said, "do any of you play blind man's buff?"

The young ladies all suddenly giggled.

"Sometimes," said Miss Sophrony, with a sly glance at her sisters.

"Suppose we have a game, then," said John, earnestly.

Several handkerchiefs were simultaneously produced, and before John was aware he was in midnight darkness.

"But you must be blinded, too, Lucy," said Miss Malvina; "it always makes it livelier to have two, you know."

So Miss Lucy's sight was temporarily obscured in the same manner that John's had been.

Then the word "ready" was given, and without a word of warning, Sophrony, Patience, Priscilla, and Malvina noiselessly glided from the room.

For awhile John and Lucy groped innocently about them, each failing to find the object they sought. At last John spoke:

"I say, where are you all?" he said, helplessly.

No answer came to his question from those he was seeking.

"John," said Lucy, "I believe they're all hiding."

Just at that moment the two approached each other with their hands extended, and they were each suddenly clasped in each other's arms. This was a sensation so new to John that it almost deprived him of articulation.

"Oh, is it you John?" said Lucy; "I do believe they're fooling us."

She suddenly removed the bandage from her eyes, and the next moment John felt her deft little fingers untying the knot in the handkerchief that was bound about his head.

"Look a here, John, she said, in a half-provoked sort of way; "just see what trick they've played upon us. I might have known what they were up to. Never mind, we'll have a real pleasant visit now."

They sat down side by side on the high-backed sofa, and Lucy talked so pleasantly and encouragingly to John that he soon felt perfectly a home. He was almost astonished at his self possession. The minutes lengthened into hours and—well, he never could fully explain how it was afterward, but the fact was, that Lucy promised him that she would be Mrs. John Jansen whenever he was ready to claim her as his own and John went home that night very proud and happy, and on the following morning he informed his astonished father that any time that farm was ready, he would be ready to go to housekeeping.

Peter Jansen kept his word, and John was often subsequently heard to say that if it handn't been for that friendly game of blind man's buff he would hardly have known how to have made a choice.

A LEGISLATIVE correspondent writes from Albany: "The fact that Griffin, commonly called 'Old Honesty,' member from Delaware, has spoken only three times this session is said to be evidence that the current jobs are few. Old Honesty, pretending to be deaf as a lamppost, secured a seat near the speaker's desk, out of which he cheated Mr. James Hayes. Hayes says, The sucker aint deaf very much. He can hear a ten-cent stamp fall on a pile of feathers forty feet away?"

LIFE'S SWEETEST MEMORY.

BY BELLA FRENCH.

Oh, darling, as I toss adown
Life's dark and turbid river,
Of all the blessed memories
For which I thank the Giver—
Of all our good and perfect gifts
That which to me is dearest,
Is of the day when our life-barks
Together drifted nearest.

A shadow lay upon the hills,
For day was nearly ended,
And heavy clouds shut out the sky
So no star-beams descended,
Yet all my soul was filled with light;
My heart had wings of gladness;
My poet-harp trilled to your touch
Without a strain of sadness.

Then hand met hand in warm embrace,
And lips with lovers' token,
And spirit greeted spirit there,
Though scarce a word was spoken.
It was a time of perfect bliss—
A blessed soul reunion,
And had to us the sacredness
Of Heaven's sweet communion.

My life-bark drifts alone to-day—
Above the sky is clearer,
And yet I have a memory
That Heaven once was nearer.
The clover blossoms lifts their heads
To catch the sun's sweet kisses;
But oh! my soul sighs for the light
And sweetness that it misses.

It lived to know that such a light
And sweetness had existence,
Then see them pass from it away
And vanish in the distance.
Its sighs are wafted on the winds
That drift across the clover—
Oh, I would give this world of mine
To live that moment over!

LOOK OUT FOR HER.

A WOMAN WHO WANTS FIFTY DOLLARS TO KEEP HER FROM SCREAMING.

[St. Louis Dispatch.]

The pranks of a lady—at least in appearance—along the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad recently have caused the depletion of the pocket-books of several hotel proprietors at different towns, and among them Warrensburg, and while the money was parted with, there is still at least peace in the landlords' households. It will suffice to narrate how this female "did her little job" at Warrensburg, as related to a Dispatch reporter:

She visited the town in the capacity of a book agent, to impress upon the credulous the advantage to be gained by a subscription to the "most interesting and instructive work ever published. Arriving in town at noon, she immediately went to a hotel, which shall be nameless, and registered. She was shown to her room and made her toilette. The next step was to ring a bell which ushered a boy in her presence, to whom she communicated the fact that she desired to see the landlord. The message was delivered to the landlord, and in the course of a few minutes he met her face to face in her room. As he entered the room she quietly locked the door, and placing the key in her pocket, said:

"Now, Mr. ——, I wish to have a few moments' chat with you."

"Well, ma'am," replied the landlord, "what you have to say, say it quickly, for I am in a hurry."

In a very self-composed manner the book agent drew herself up, and said she: "Now, Mr. ——, you are a married man, are you not?"

"Yes, ma'am," meekly replied the landlord.

"You have children, two of whom are nearly of age, have you not?"

"Yes, ma'am," again replied the husband.

"Well, then," said the book agent, "if you have any respect for yourself and family, pay me fifty dollars or I will scream."

The landlord was bewildered, and, being a mild-mannered man protested only in well-rounded phrases. This but made matters worse, and desiring to avoid a disagreeable reflection upon his wife and children he agreed to pay her fifty dollars, which he did, and on the evening train she left for Pleasant Hill, where, it is said, she played the same game.

The landlord at Warrensburg thinks it rather expensive to pay fifty dollars to keep a woman from screaming, but there are only a few who know of it, and being a rather dignified gentleman, and one whose private character is spotless, he is not joked about it.

PRINCESS LOUISE.

In the box with the Duke of Edinburg and Duchess at the oratorio at Royal Albert Hall, was the Duke's sister, Princess Louise, who three years ago married the Marquis of Lorne—oldest son of the Duke of Argyle—thereby giving great offense to her royal sister, the Crown Princess of Prussia, who, it appears, can not forgive her for marrying an English Marquis instead of a German prince; but the Princess Louise (who had a will of her own) disliked German princes intensely, and could not be induced to marry one. Rumor says that Lorne had been snubbed very often since his marriage by his wife's "stuck up" German relatives. In the same box sat Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Queen's cousin, and her foppish husband, Prince Teck, one of the petty princes of Germany. It is strange what a halo rank throws around the most insignificant. There is, perhaps, no man connected with the royal family who is held in greater contempt than this same Prince Teck, yet upon all state occasions his rank entitles him to take precedence of the Marquis of Lorne, than whom there are few noblemen in this country more highly esteemed. The Princess' rank also entitles her to take precedence of her husband, which sometimes must make it extremely unpleasant for them both. For instance, in state processions the Princess occupies a seat in the second or third carriage, while the Marquis is placed somewhere near the end. So when they visit the Queen, in entering the reception or dining-rooms (where all enter in regular order according to their rank) the Princess is always some distance in advance of her husband. At the state balls given by the Queen or the Prince of Wales, the royal family enter by one door and the guests by another. At a ball given at Buckingham palace, soon after the marriage of the Marquis and the Princess, the Prince of Wales informed the latter that the Marquis could not enter the ball-room through the royal entrance. Louise replied that if she and her husband could not enter through the same door she would not attend, and she did not.—[London Letter.

ILL HUMOR.

Probably no one forms the smallest conception of the amount of distress in the world caused by ill humor. Though universally condemned, it is apt to be regarded as a small thing in itself and only productive of temporary results. But whoever will take the trouble to recall the many other wise happy hours that have been for him embittered and spoiled by the ill humor of those around, and will then consider how deep of an impression must thus be made on the character and happiness of thousands, will form a very different estimate. It is often harder to bear patiently the little daily vexations of which we are ashamed to complain than the greater trials that carry with them a certain dignity of sorrow which commands the sympathy of all our friends. Some old writer has uttered the wish that the suffering caused in one day throughout the world could be arranged under certain heads, that we might see what we have most occasion to fear. He says: "What a large amount would come under the heads of unreasonable fears of others, of miserable quarrels among relations upon infinitesimally small subjects, of imaginary slights of undue cares, of false shames, of absolute misunderstandings, of unnecessary pains to maintain credit or reputation, of vexation that we cannot make others of the same mind with ourselves." It is the ill humor generated by these and similar causes as trifling and foolish that gives them their sharpest sting and robs life of half its sunshine. It is not circumstances, but their effect upon our minds and hearts, that create or destroy our happiness.

It is true much depends upon constitution and temperament. Some are naturally hopeful, sanguine, cheerful, and bright. Their presence invigorates, their smile cheers, their eye kindles a sympathy in all with whom they mingle. Their happiness is contagious, and none can withstand its refreshing influence. Others are as naturally despondent, gloomy and reserved. Their brows contract involuntarily into a frown; their lips are set; their eyes beam with no ray of joy or merriment; their impulses lead them to forget the bright side of life and to brood on its miseries. Their influence is depressing, and their presence casts a shade over the merriest circle.

The physical condition, too, has a large share in this matter. Where the blood flows freely, the pulse beats regularly, and all the functions work systematically, the temper will usually be calm and sweet. But where the system is out of order, working sluggishly or spasmodically, where the nerves are all unstrung and the vitality feeble, the mind is ill at ease, and ready to yield to every impulse of vexation or ill humor. The mode of life, also, has much influence in this matter. Some are so over-crowded with multitudinous cares and labors, that the small irritations of life press with redoubled sting. Others are weighed down with heavy responsibilities, and depressed by their inability to meet them. Others, again, are crushed by repeated disappointments and are perhaps struggling with poverty and distress, and bitter lines have cast away the smiles of hope.

Still, after making every possible allowance for causes which we cannot control, there remains a large amount of what we usually call ill humor, that is wholly unnecessary, entirely pernicious, and which might in time be eradicated, were there a firm conviction of its evil nature. Such a disposition should be regarded in the light of a disease, and is curable only by patient individual effort. Invalids willingly submit to disagreeable measures to restore their health, and surely so noxious and contagious a disease as ill humor may well induce the most earnest efforts, and reconcile us to the most unpleasant remedies, to expel it from our nature. If any one pleads that his ill humor is beyond his power to prevent, that it proceeds from causes which he cannot abolish, and works itself out against his will, then he should at least bear the burden himself, without disturbing the peace of those around. He should deny himself the pleasure of society, and shut out all companionship, as he would if he had a malignant fever, which must not be spread. Such a course would strike at the very root of the disease, for ill humor can only thrive while engaged in the noxious work of annoying the peace and molesting the happiness of others. Left to itself, it will wither for want of sustenance.

It is one of the sad effects of ill-humor that, the nearer and tenderer the tie that binds us to another, the sharper the pang that it inflicts. Strangers, while they may be annoyed at it, are too indifferent to us to be pained by its exhibition—and when it becomes too troublesome, they will shake us off with disgust. But in the home circle this cannot be done, and too often this is the place where it is the most conspicuous. How often is the family fireside, which should be the most sacred spot on earth, desecrated by the reckless exhibition of an ill-humor which has been carefully concealed from all the outside world! How often is the purest happiness ever vouchsafed to humanity destroyed by the slow venom of envy, jealousy and selfishness betraying themselves in morose, gloomy and reserved manner, that sting every emotion of affection and poison every drop of joy! If ill-humor *must* still exist, if we cannot free ourselves wholly from its chains, let us at least banish it from our homes, and cease to vent it upon those who, because so dear to us, are therefore so grievously wounded by its sting.—[Phila. Ledger.

AN old lady in the interior of this State is opposed to cremation unless the friends of the deceased hire carriages and drive the mourners up to the Fair Grounds and back.—[Detroit Free Press.

CATEGORICAL COURTING.

I sat one night beside a blue-eyed girl—
The fire was out, and so, too, was her mother;
A feeble flame around the lamp did curl,
Making faint shadows, blending in each other,
'Twas nearly twelve o'clock, too, in November;
She had a shawl on, also, I remember.

Well, I had been to see her every night
For thirteen days, and had a sneaking notion
To pop the question, thinking all was right,
And once or twice had made an awkward motion
To take her hand, and stammered, coughed and stuttered:
But, somehow, nothing to the point had uttered.

I thought this chance too good now to be lost;
I hitched my chair up pretty close beside her,
Drew a long breath and then my legs I crossed,
Bent over, sighed, and for five minutes eyed her;
She looked as if she knew what next was coming,
And with her feet upon the floor was drumming.

I didn't know how to begin, or where—
I couldn't speak—the words were always choking;
I scarce could move—I seemed tied to the chair—
I hardly breathed—'twas awfully provoking!
The perspiration from each pore came oozing,
My heart and brain, and limbs their power seemed losing.

At length I saw a brindle tabby cat
Walk purring up, inviting me to pat her;
An idea came, electric-like, at that;
My doubts, like summer clouds, began to scatter;
I seized on tabby, though a scratch she gave me,
And said, "Come, Puss, ask Mary if she'll have me."

'Twas done at once—the murder now was out,
The thing was all explained in half a minute;
She blushed, and turning pussy-cat about,
Said, "Pussy, tell him yes," Her foot was in it.
The cat had thus saved me my category
And here's the catastrophe of my story.

A JEALOUS GIRL'S REVENGE.

A short time since the Korsacky Sisters, who created a profound sensation in Eastern Europe as graceful acrobats, were announced to appear on the tight-rope at the Taginoff Circus, in Moscow. The circus was crowded to the utmost, and when the two girls made their appearance they were greeted by a perfect storm of applause. When the last tableau came consisting of the roses all uniting into one gigantic flower, with the two sisters seemingly gliding through the air—the elder of them, Levina, suddenly uttered a scream of terror, and fell heavily upon the stage. When assistance came she was insensible, and both her legs were found to be broken. The cause of the accident was at once ascertained. The highest wire, on which she had stepped immediately before her fall had been rent in twain. The manager said the accident was inexplicable to him, as the wires had been thoroughly tested just before nightfall. Upon closer inspection it was found that the wire must have been cut, leaving it sufficiently connected not to snap asunder until the fair acrobat had stepped upon it. This discovery led to an investigation as to who the persons were that had access to the wires after they had been tested in the afternoon and before the beginning of the last piece, when they were drawn across the stage. The injured girl recovered soon enough sufficient consciousness to tell the police officials that beside herself and her sister Brada no one had been near the wires except Lina Wogratz, the daughter of the hotel-keeper with whom they had stopped. Lina, she had noticed, had repeatedly touched the wires, and had finally asked to be shown the one that would be highest. This wire had been the thickest. Lina Wogratz had left before the close of the performance. An officer was sent after her. He found her at her father's hotel, where no one knew yet what had occurred at the circus. Strangely enough, when the officer asked the girl to accompany him to the circus, she became visibly alarmed, and exclaimed repeatedly, "I had nothing to do with it." The officer said nothing until he arrived with her at the circus, where she was searched at his suggestion. In her pocket was found a pair of small, but very sharp and powerful scissors. At one point the edges were slightly indented, and when the two fragments of the wire were closely examined where it was rent the indented spots on the pair of scissors were found to correspond with them. Lina Wogratz turned deadly pale as she witnessed all these proceedings, and, when confronted with the poor cripple, she burst into tears, and confessed that she had cut the wire because, during the week since the Korsacky Sisters had been at her father's hotel, her (Lina's) lover, Ivan Kruger, had seemed to be fascinated with the elder of the two sisters, and had made love to her. In order to revenge herself, she had resolved to cripple or disfigure Levina Korsacky for life. The younger sister, unaware of her intention, had told her the day before what kind of scissors were required to cut the wire. Levina Korsacky recovered from her terrible fall, and Lina Wogratz was sentenced to six years solitary confinement.

SAD DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

The Ellenville (Ulster county, N.Y.) Journal tells a sad story of the death of the Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, in that village. He was engaged to be married to Miss Mary Talmage, of Napanoch, in the same county, and reached there late at night on Tuesday last, after having been detained a long while in a rain-storm. He complained of feeling unwell, but insisted that he should be all right after a night's sleep. The next morning a physician called to see him, and found one lung badly congested, and all the symptoms were threatening. At first the doctor refused to allow him to think of leaving his bed that day, but as 12 m.—the hour set for his marriage—drew near, he seemed so much relieved that the physicians gave a reluctant consent to his going to church, but stipulated that the services should be as brief as possible. The bride was Miss Mary Talmage, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. R. Talmage, of Napanoch. The only thing that marred the services was the evident suffering of the groom, whose strife for breath was seen and heard all over the church. After the ceremony Mr. Mershon went immediately to bed, while the small company of relatives and family friends partook of the quiet wedding dinner spread in the dining-room of the parsonage. Dr. Bevier passed the night in close attendance upon his patient, and on Thursday called in Dr. Scoresby, of Ellenville, in consultation, but they found little to encourage their hopes. On Friday Mr. Mershon persuaded himself that he was better, and insisted upon being dressed and sitting up two hours. He passed a restless night, and on Saturday at 11 o'clock p. m. he died.

FARM NOTES.

LEACHED ASHES.

After the farmer's family have made soap (as is a common practice in a timbered country), there remains a hopper full of leached ashes which have a higher value as manure than is generally believed. A writer in the Country Gentleman tells his readers that he has used an average of 2,000 bushels yearly, for the past seven years at a cost of twenty-five cents per bushel at the railroad station, about two miles distant. This he says may seem a high price to many of your readers, yet we have found their use profitable. Our land is what would be termed hard-wood soil—the higher portion gravel, the lower clay loam, inclined to be coarse and lumpy. We have made and saved all the yard manure we could, and have taken great pains to increase our supply. We plow and dress liberally with this. After harrowing, apply 150 bushels of ashes to the acre, working them well into the soil with the harrow. Then sow to grass. Where the land is too high to sow grass seed alone, we sow in spring with oats and cut them in the milk for fodder, which, when well cured, makes excellent feed, and leaves a good stand of grass. We get from one and one half to two tons of hay to the acre, for seven or eight years. The first two or three or four years, two crops are cut in a season. There is great good sense in the above named practice. In New England farmers pay fifty cents a bushel for hard ashes that have not been dripped.

CARE OF MOULTING FOWLS.

The season for moulting depends somewhat on the age of the fowl: yet this can not always be depended upon, as some birds moult at an earlier age than others. August and September are the months to watch your moulting and comparatively naked fowls. Be sure and house them all night; feed upon stimulating food, with care that they are well supplied with fresh water, and a grass run if possible, as it is the most critical time with poultry. Too much care can not be taken for their comfort. Roup and many other diseases originate in the system in consequence of severe colds taken in the moulting season, and which often destroy the entire flock the following winter. Be sure your fowls go to their winter quarters in healthy condition; and with proper care, no fear need be entertained of sickly birds.

In raising late chickens, hatched in July, the greatest care should be taken in the autumn months, as such will moult their chicken feathers when three months old. House them in cold, damp weather, and don't allow them to run on cold, damp grounds; house them in the morning till the ground is dry and feed upon warm, stimulating food, for one roupy chicken may deprive you of your yearly profits. I have bred upwards of 500 fowls, wintering about 200 birds, and never had an epidemic or disease rage in my coops.—[Rural New Yorker.

CLOVER FOR HOGS.

This is not confined to cattle or horses. A clover field is a most excellent thing for your young hogs. I set apart a field for that purpose, and have now from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty hogs upon it, and they have been doing well all summer with scarcely any corn. When the weather is very wet, the best plan is to move them off from it, to prevent them from rooting up the land. They will graze on green clover all the while, and it is an excellent food for them. The cheapest way to make meat in the country is to have a good clover pasture for your hogs, and after you cut your small grain in the summer, turn them in for a time and parture them there. Taking the two together, you need feed them very little corn until August or September. Then, as soon as your corn is in roasting ear, fence off a small piece at a time (for which Mr. Charles Wallace Howard's celebrated farm, a model of which is now before the Convention would be very convenient), turn them upon it, or cut it and throw it to them, stalk and all. They will eat the ear and chew up the cob, the stalk and fodder—and it is all nutritious. You will find it will start them off to thriving, growing and fattening as fast as dry corn; and they get a great deal more of the stalk, including the fodder, ear, etc., than they do out of a dry ear of corn. In this way they may be carried on until corn-gathering time, and then feed them for a short time upon dry corn and they are ready for the butcher.—[The Plantation.

PREVENTIVE OF EGG-EATING AND COCK-PLUCKING HENS.

R. Huntington, East Bloomfield, N. Y., a poultry fancier, writes the Turf, Field and Farm:—I receive many letters from persons breeding poultry, asking a cure or preventive for the bad habit in hens of plucking the cock's feathers. There is but one sure preventive, and that is to burn off the end of the bill of the hen or hens that do it. Watch for the hens that do it, as out of five or seven hens only one or two will have the habit and they are usually the old ones, catch them, and, with a red hot iron, burn, off the end of the bill from one-quarter to three-eights of an inch; then run the iron over the edges of the bill half way up, so they cannot get hold of the feathers. If the hens are not valuable, better cut their heads off, as they will teach others to do it. Such hens are seldom good layers, but are usually overloaded with fat, and will sit moping upon the roost or perch all day long. No feed of any kind will prevent or cure the habit. The same remedy will outwit the egg eater.

VARIETIES.

THE customs returns show that the use of tobacco is decreasing in England.

WHAT word is always pronounced wrong, even by the best scholars? Wrong.

SOME of the New York shoe dealers now present their customers with chromos.

A GIRL wrote to her lover, who had become insane, that though he had gone out of his own mind, he had never gone out of hers.

A GENTLEMAN bought a piece of land on the outskirts of Providence thirty years ago for $400. He recently refused $75,000 for the same property.

THE Russian Government offers prizes to the amount of $7,500 for the best three essays on the duties of cavalry in modern warfare. Competitors may write in any language.

THE steamship Indiana, of the American line, from Philadelphia, sustained quite severe injuries on her last trip, and narrowly escaped an accident precisely like that which occurred to the Pennsylvania, the captain having been hurled from the bridge to the deck, and only saved by becoming entangled in some ropes.

ON the 27th of last month the son of Adolph Heiler manager of the Chicago Terra Cotta company, was robbed of a box containing about $450,000 worth of deeds, bonds, and other valuable papers. The theft was committed in broad day-light, by three men who entered the office, two of them engaging Mr. Heiler in conversation while the third made off with the box. The detectives had been at work on the case, but as yet no clue has been obtained to the miscreants.

THEY tell a queer story about the doctors in a certain Texas town, who were all away last summer to attend a medical convention. They were absent about two months, and on their return found all their patients had recovered, the drug-stores had closed, the nurses had opened dancing schools, the cemetery was cut up into building lots, the undertakers had gone to making fiddles, and the hearse had been painted and sold for a circus wagon.

AMONG the passengers who arrived at this port on Thursday, in the steamship City of Washington, were six Danish convicts, who, having served their terms of imprisonment in Copenhagen, had been sent to this country at the expense of the police authorities of the city. Superintendent Webster reported the facts to the Danish Consul and Secretary Fish, and will hold the convicts at Castle Garden till instructions are received from the State Department.—[N. Y. Post.

THE Bishop's Rock lighthouse, which is erected on a rock beyond the Scilly Islands, far out in the Atlantic, had a narrow escape from destruction in a recent hurricane. It was struck by enormous waves in quick succession, each causing a noise like the discharge of cannon, and making the massive stone building rock to and fro. One fearful sea broke the great lens in several pieces, and another smashed the cylinders of the spare light, while sand from the bottom, thirty fathoms deep, was found heaped upon the lighthouse gallery.

A COMPANY is to be formed to raise the treasures which are still lying in the Lutine, a ship which went down about one hundred years ago in the Zuyderzee. On the Island of Urk a special station for observation is to be erected, in order to snatch the favorable moment in which the work of diving can be undertaken, a moment which occurs only some number of times in the year. The man who has placed himself at the head of the undertaking, Vermeulen, has discovered a special diving apparatus with which work can be done also under the sand. The wreck of the ship is now estimated at 12,000,000 gulden (£1,000,000) in ready money, while about fifty years ago about eight millions was brought to light.

IT was, indeed, a melancholy picture that was presented to the view of the passengers of a Mississippi steamer that took a short cut across some Louisiana plantations on the way down to New Orleans. The flood had swept over what a few days before had been a cotton field, leaving only the tops of trees above the water, near which could be seen the chimney of a house rising a foot above the surface. On the top of the smokeless flue was perched a rooster. His wings hung limp, his eyes were half-closed and his majesty demeanor was gone. He had given it up. Whether he was the sole survivor he did not explain. He did not seem to care to be rescued, as he hoisted no signal for relief, and the steamer, with a parting cheer, left him alone in his glory. As the sound reached him he raised his off-wing to his eye, and waved a sad farewell with his disengaged foot.

PRESCOTT, the historian, when at college was subject to uncontrollable fits of laughter which amounted to almost a disease. He once went to the study of the Professor of Rhetoric to receive a private lesson in elocution, no one else being present. Prescott took his attitude as orator and began the speech he had committed, but after proceeding through a sentence or two something ludicrous suddenly came across him, and it was all over with him at once. The Professor—no laughing man—looked grave and tried to check him in a tone of severe reprimand. This only seemed to aggravate Prescott's paroxysm, and he tried in vain to beg the Professor's pardon, but he could not utter an intelligible word. At last the ludicrousness of the situation seized the Professor himself, his features relaxed and he too, began to laugh. The more they looked at each other, the more they laughed, each holding his sides, with tears rolling down their cheeks. Of course there was an end of reprimand, and equally an end of declamation. The Professor was the first to recover himself saying, "Well, Prescott, you may go, this will do for to-day."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

A PHILADELPHIA special to the Chicago Tribune says the Pennsylvania Railroad will at an early date, increase their employes wages to the old standard.

THE Radical County Committee met Saturday and fixed upon June 6th for the primaries, and June 9th for the Conventions. This is claimed to be a victory of City Ring over the State Ring. Well, what difference does it make? Brimstone is sulphur, and sulphur is brimstone—it's the Ring any way you fix is.

THE passage of the uniform school book text bill on its third reading and by a two-third vote—20 to 10, by the Senate of Pennsylvania was a just rebuke to the opposers thereof, who are mainly confined to interested publishers and interested school officials. Let the House do likewise and hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, now levied upon the people,or rather upon the education of the children of the Commonwealth, will cease.

AN interesting and highly pleasing statement, especially to the people of Great Britain, concerning the finances of that country appears elsewhere, and makes us wish for such financiers at the head of the affairs in this country—that we could be able to make a similar showing. It is folly, however, to expect anything of the kind so long as Grant and his corrupt crew are allowed to retain power and manage in their own and against the people's interests.

To take their own statements for it, the two B's. of Arkansas are two of the purest patriots on the continent. But the more that is said by the two factions only goes to prove the more conclusively that neither of them is fit to govern the people of that miserably misruled State. It is merely a fight between two corrupt political cliques, neither of which possesses honesty or capacity. If they could both be choked off, and give the people a chance to be heard in the selection of a State government it would be a blessing.

THE Gazette again sounds the alarm about the State and County Ring. It favors an early convention for the purpose of checkmating the robbers. It throws out the following ominous hint:

> It is no longer a secret that the Statering has ends in view which it would rathe not draw attention to. The promotion of some of its members to positions of great responsibility and honor, is probably a principal object.

Why don't it out with it and say that Don Cameron wants to get into the Cabinet and Robert W. Mackey insists upon being U. S. Senator, and he will be if he lives, and the Gazette will say amen.

HEEDED AT LAST.

For five years past or more, the Democratic press of the country has warned the people, especially the members of the Republican party, that they had fallen into the hands of a lot of political confidence men, who would strip them of their substance if they were not interfered with. To this the Administration press answered that the Democrats were merely alarmists, and that Grant's Administration was the purest and most patriotic that the people ever had, not excepting even Washington's. But the people at length begin to heed the warnings of the Democratic press, and find, when it is almost too late, that they are in the hands of sharpers, to whose rapacity there seems to be no limit.

But it has turned out to be just what might have been expected from the very day of Grant's election. He set the example which has been followed by his subalterns, until the whole country is [illegible] sooner was Grant elected President than he began to receive presents—some of them enormous in value, and to parcel out the Federal offices among those who made him the recipients of vast sums of money or valuable property, and among his relations, and these he still retains in office.

What could be more natural, after the President himself had set the example, than that the heads of Departments and Bureaus should seek to realize something from the distribution of their patronage, and so on down to the very lowest office. This style of doing things was not calculated to bring either honesty or ability into the public service, and the Democratic and Conservative press of the country made this quite as clear in the beginning, as it is possible to demonstrate anything before it actually takes place. But they were only told in reply that it was rebel sympathies that led them to oppose the President and the pernicious example that he was setting.

But who were right and who were wrong? Let any man read the astonishing developments of official corruption that are being brought to light every day, and answer for himself. They are but the natural and inevitable outgrowth of the system of bribery inaugurated by the President when he began the wholesale business of gift taking. While it was possible for him, by surrounding himself with able and upright advisers, to have added to his military renown as a civil ruler, he has more nearly succeeded in making his Administration the synonym for all that is corrupt and despicable in politics.

But now that the warning is heeded by the people, the danger is by no means over. The corruptionists now in power must be displaced, before the public will be able to tell what the worst really is. They are in a situation to conceal much, and it is not to be supposed that the half has been brought to the surface yet, although what has been already proven ought to be enough to throw any party out of power. The people now see the character of the men they have so long entrusted with power—their remaining duty is to remand them back to the obscurity of private life and elect better men in their places.

THAT'S WHERE SHE MADE THE MISTAKE.

Mother Stewart of Ohio is evidently a stranger in these parts, having been brought hither to furnish her experience of successful crusading in the Buckeye State, and give impetus to the movement in this locality. Her eloquence is undeniable, and her zeal presistent and convincing. We have paid close attention to her movements and have yet failed to observe whenever she called upon any of her audiance to rise and speak in the good cause that she did not succeed, except in one instance, which becomes notable in consequence of his standing in society, and position in the journalistic and political world. We allude of course to Josiah King, senior editor of the "oldest." Mother Stewart made free use of his name and had doubtless such information as justified the call, which must excuse our allusion to him personally. She said that Editors were a class of men she was better able to appreciate than any one else, and that of that numerous tribe in this city, Josiah King led all the rest; that she was informed he was the good and true friend of the cause and was doubtless ready and willing to give reasons for the faith that was in him. Alas, he was neither ready or willing to answer the call of Mother Stewart. We neither question his right to be present or absent at these meetings, or to take part for or against this peculiar mode of abolishing the evil, but it will appear singular to many, besides the oldest inhabitant, that the editor of the Gazette should be called upon to champion a cause, when but a short year ago when the practical question whether liquor should be sold in this city and county, was to be submitted to a vote of the people, the organ of the Republican and dominant party, was against local option. We have no doubt, had that paper thrown its influence against the legality of the traffic at that time, it would have carried, which would have made the labors of the crusaders easy and successful. They would have had the law on their side and as in the case of its violation on Sunday, have demanded the cooperation of the authorities. This is why it has been successful in Ohio, and why it cannot be successful in this county. It is evidently cheap now to talk of abating the liquor traffic after the right to sell has been guaranteed by law, and for which right a certain sum of money is paid to and used by the constituted authorities.

If Mother Stewart had been here during the local option canvass she would have found work for her crusaders on the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, and had she succeeded in making a convert of the Gazette at that pinching point of time, she would have done more for the cause than she can now, with an army of women marching two by two around obdurate and licensed saloon keepers We can pardon Mother Stewart's mistake, but we doubt when she comes to ascertain all the facts whether she will ever forgive herself.

LET'S ALL BE FARMERS.

What a glorious world this would be if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakspeare's Shepherd: "Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn that I wear; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad with other men's good; content with my farm."

Although several of our distinguished military men are "setting up for farmers," and many of the political brethren are courting the smiles of our worthy fellow citizens, the grangers, we cannot, unfortunately, all be farmers, if we would. Some must turn the grind stone in various other callings of life. It is well for the farmers that this is so; for if all were farmers, the world would almost literally go to grass, and become—as perhaps many of us are, lineal descendents of Nebuchadnezzer,who tried grass faithfully for seven years, without knowing a thing more at the end than he knew at the beginning of that period. In fact all that grazing time was a dead loss.

There are those who cultivate farms, or rather who cultivate the owners of the same, while living on the third floor of some dingy printing office. They do not go between the handles of the plough; or sling the rein around their necks; or throw the arm from the stomach-bag to the air with handfulls of seed; or swing the flail, and such like granger occupations; but they do their endeavors, nevertheless, to help the farmer, in a thousand ways; and his present elevated position in our country is in a large degree owing to the hearty advocacy which farmer's interests have ever received from American printers. We will not accuse ourselves of boasting when claiming that to the American press the great modern advancement to the science of farming is principally indebted. It has made every individual farmer acquainted with the successful improvements of every other farmer. It has encouraged and stimulated inventions, whereby farming has greatly improved, and made to be an occupation though always honorable, still more desirable. Horace Greeley, although laughed at by many for telling what he knew about farming, published very many things which were of real practical use to farmers. Every publisher of a periodical who extends the circulation of new sensible ideas relating to farming, is truly a public benefactor. Everything indeed rests upon the farm. Without it, manufactures, trade, art, science, and the entire commerce of mankind, as well as mankind, would soon cease. All know that; but all do not at all times sufficiently consider it; or sufficiently regard the vastness of our agricultural interests, and their bearing upon the general welfare. The old fable of the belly and the members of the body, must not however be forgotten. The members cannot perform their function without the belly, neither can the latter do its duty independently of the members. The Commonwealth begins with the farm; but it does not end there. Manufactures, commerce, art, and science, while in one sense wholly dependent upon agriculture, afford the market, so to speak, for all that the farmer can provide, and give the indispensable encouragement to its production.

It would not then be a true world, or a glorious world, at all, if we should take the remark in its literal meaning, and have all men to be grangers, in the sense that we might all be content with our farms. In the true sense, every man's proper occupation is his "little farm;" if he cultivates that honestly, industriously, and intelligently, according to the best of his ability, he is a true farmer, and a true man. Our political leaders, who from their position should be statesmen, (which some of them are not,) may have been farmers, or manufacturers, or merchants, or tradesmen, or engaged in some profession; it matters not what; when they come to legislate for all these varied interests; so interwoven with each other in our country that a serious injury to one hurts all, they can be no longer farmer, manufacturer, &c., but legislator. When his fellow citizens have elevated a man to that position, he should be capable of rising above the mere individual, or the mere ex parte advocate of a class, and be able to take a comprehensive survey of all the great interests of the people; to become in fact a disinterested judge. Then every man throughout the land might be "content with his farm." Does this present a true picture of the American Congress at this time? Verily, no; men of late years have not gone to Congress for the good of the people but each for the good of Mr. Congressman. Congressmen, too many, at least, would like to have a large slice of what the farmer earns, without the farmer's labor of earning it; so it is that many Congressmen and their henchmen, and their depraved satellites are continually contriving how they can make it easier to rob. Nothing but the press, which has interposed its powerful arm, could have checked this thing. We were going to the dogs as fast as the ignorance and unscrupulousness of Grant, Butler, Morton, Logan & Company could carry us; and we will go there, unless the press continues, unceasingly, to fight for the right. No single class, no body of politicians, no one interest is competent to stay our downward progress. Our people, generally, must rise, and present a united front against false government, public extravagance and dishonest servants. Men without principle must be repudiated, as unworthy to fill trusts of honor and responsibility. It cannot be possible that our country is bankrupt in point of honor; yet on no other assumption can Radical supremacy be sustained in the United States. Its own press has at length exposed and condemned its leaders, and their want of principle; and there is only one way left for farmers, manufacturers, and all who desire fair government, and that is to support Democratic principles. If true Democratic principles are not competent to save this nation, then no man can expect to be left content with his little farm, and the nation cannot be saved at all.

SUFFICIENT CAUSE.

The general shaky condition of the Freedman's Savings Banks, and especially the one located at Washington, is not without cause, and that cause it is not hard to trace. It has been the purpose from the beginning of a Ring of white men to rob the negro while pretending to be his friend. To-day they are heard loud in their demands for social equality for the colored man, which has its desired effect in blinding him, while he is being robbed.

Gen. Howard used the Freedman's Bureau while it lasted, for the purpose of enriching himself and his friends, and when that failed to yield them any more profits, they fall back upon the Freedman's Savings Bank and its branches and have about stripped it of every available cent. The actual condition of the bank has been known for more than a year past, but has been concealed from the colored people, by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his reports, in the same manner that he concealed the condition of the First National Bank.

Add to the Comptroller's share of the work that of the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, who sought to smuggle the report of the Bank Examiner out of sight as quick as possible, without printing it, and it is not hard to see how easy it has been to keep the colored people in the dark. There was not a single Washington newspaper that made any reference to the Examiner's statement nor the exposures it contained; first, because it was necessary to keep the colored people in ignorance, and, second, they wanted to keep the notorious Washington Ring out of view, since they had helped largely to rob the bank.

Nearly all the loans made, it is now discovered, are utterly worthless, the securities, even when given, being but little better than blank paper. Henry D. Cooke, President and W. S. Huntington, Cashier of the First National Bank, were the leading members of the Finance Board of the Freedman's Saving Bank. Being in fact a majority of the Committee or Board, they and their friends controlled all of its money transactions. Hallet Kilbourn, John O. Evans and W. S. Huntington, by their own confession were the original District Ring as it stood in 1871, and their connection with the raid upon the Freedman's Bank will be shown by a few extracts we shall make from the suppressed statement of the Bank Examiner. As for instance we find a transaction in the Seneca Sandstone stock, a part of which was presented to the President, in the following:

> Fifty thousand dollars to Hallet Kilbourn and John O. Evans on seventy-five thousand dollars mortgage bonds of Maryland Mining and Manufacturing Company.

The mortgage upon which this loan was made was and is wholly worthless. But Mr. Kilbourn comes in for another small grab and gets $2,000 on a note of the National Junction Railroad for $2,650. As worthless as the note was, it was even fifty dollars less than the loan negotiated. And then again Mr. Evans comes in for $8,000 on account of Treasurer Magruder of the Washington Board of Public Works. Magruder had no credit any place else, but Cooke and Huntington took his word for collateral on heavy loans. Here is another specimen:

> One hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars to J. W. Vandenburg, on Board of Public Works' Auditor's certificate and District of Columbia bonds of the face value $163,-012.

This Mr. Vandenburgh is one of the best known members of the Ring contractors, and has enjoyed its hospitality to a rare degree. He and the Ring dealt liberally with each other, on A. Ward's theory, no doubt, of "you scratch my hack and I'll scratch your'n." The Washington Radical Club appears as an absorber of $28,500. Here are three items, the first to Mr. Huntington and the others to his clerk, which show an easy way of doing business:

> Three thousand six hundred dollars to W S. Huntington on seventy shares American Seal Lock Company.
>
> Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to F. H. Gassaway, on two thousand dollars stock of American Seal Lock Company and two thousand dollars stock Capital Publishing Company.
>
> Two thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars to F. H. Gassaway. No security.

But the man who was most lavish in giving collateral was Hon. W. J. Furman, Congressman from Florida, who came up to the capital with his pockets full of the bonds of that State. On one occasion he wanted to borrow $8,025, so he left $110,000 of State bonds as security. Another day he wanted $200, and left $1,000 bond to make the freedmen safe. These bonds were worth on an average three cents a pound in a good market.

Having done something for the Ring, the Radical Club and impecunious Congressmen, it was but natural that something should be done for the Young Men's Christian Association, the Church and for Gen. Howard's great University. Hence it is but natural that we should find such items as the following among the accounts of the bank:

> Thirty-three thousand dollars to Gen. O. O. Howard, Vice President, and Henry D. Cooke, Treasurer, of Young Men's Christian Association.
>
> Twenty-six thousand dollars to R. T. Fleming [member of the Ring Legislature,] on 130 shares Young Men's Christian Association.
>
> Three thousand two hundred dollars to Charles B. Bailey, Treasurer, on $12,500 stock of Young Men's Christian Association.
>
> Two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars to H. T. White on $3,450 bonds of Congregational Church [Gen. Howard's] Washington.
>
> Seventy-five thousand dollars on the Howard University property.

But we might go on and fill a column or two with such extracts as we have already given, going to show how systematically the colored men were robbed and are still being robbed by the men who are pretending to make sacrifices for them. But at the present rate it will not be long before they find out all the facts for themselves.

LICENSING ROBBERS.

We have already called attention to the bill in the Legislature, given below, but its provisions are so extraordinary that a daily review of them for a fortnight would hardly be out of place. The bill professes to be for the purpose of "validating municipal assessments heretofore made for grading, paving or otherwise improving any street, alley or highway," and for the purpose of curing "irregularities" generally. It was conceived by the Ring of Pittsburgh, written by City Attorney Bigelow, offered by Mr. Newmeyer,and an industrious attempt made to "snake" it through the Legislature. The following is the full text of the bill:

> That any municipal assessments heretofore made for grading, paving or otherwise improving any street, alley or highway within the limits of any municipal corporation, within this Commonwealth, shall not be invalid on account of any irregularities in the proceedings of the municipal authorities in relation thereto, or any want of power to make the same, but the same may be collected as though the same were regular and in accordance with proper authority.

For brevity and monstrosity, this bill may well challenge competition in any legislative body in the land. The only way to beat it would be to enact "That highway robbery is a lawful occupation." Not only is the bill retroactive in the worst sense, but confessedly retroactive for the purpose of legalizing illegal transactions. Not content with making "irregular" things "regular," it is proposed to "authorize" that for which there was no authority. A municipal corporation has no right to seize a man's lands and tenements, goods and chattels and money, but if it has done so or does so, it is to be made lawful. If this bill is passed, then the Constitution and every other law on the statute books ought to be repealed, for robbery will then be the supreme law of the land.

The idea of seriously asking the Legislature to pass a wholesale license for robbery committed through "irregularities," or wholly without authority, would seem ridiculous were it not a thoroughly digested and deep laid scheme of a Ring that hesitates at nothing. We challenge legislative history to find a parallel to this case. Even the robber State governments of the South have never dared to go so far. It is simple piracy robbed of its glamour of chivalry. How many millions of dollars is to be squeezed out of the pockets of the people of Pittsburgh by this bill? No one knows the extent of the assessments, irregular and without authority, that have been made by rings of jobbers. The miles of streets and highways and alleys and sewers and improvements generally under contemplation in this bill, no man, but the members of the Ring, can tell. They are kept in the dark until this trap is sprung upon the people.

That it is to cover wholesale violations of law no man can doubt. The violation of law creates the necessity for the bill. If law had not been violated there would have been no necessity for the bill. Mr. Bigelow who wrote it, and Mr. Newmeyer who introduced it and had it referred to the Commitee on Municipal Corporations, ought to rise and explain. The people want to know the names of all the parties to this extraordinary scheme of Ring robbery.

AFRAID OF THEIR SHADOW.

It is rather amusing, than otherwise, to contemplate the situation of the Republican leaders in Allegheny. The City Committee met on Saturday evening and resolved not to hold city primaries for a Mayoralty candidate. This means that Mr. Hugh S. Fleming is to be the "call" candidate, and Mr. W. B. Ross is to be the prohibition candidate. And it means a little more than this, too. It means that the Republican party in Allegheny is so badly demoralized that it dare not make a regular nomination. This looks strange in a city that has been in the habit of giving from twenty-five to twenty-eight hundred Republican majority, but it is nevertheless true.

The Ring in Allegheny has grown to be afraid of its own shadow, and is anxious to resort to almost anything to escape defeat and overthrow. It has been bruited abroad that Mr. Fleming will give all the fees of the office to the late Mayor Callow's widow, in the event of his election, contenting himself with the honors of the office. But at the same time Mayor Neillie offered to give half the fees to Mrs. Callow if he were elected, and it is well known that with the attention he would have given to the office, half the fees under his administration would have exceeded all the fees under Mr. Fleming. In addition to all this, Mayor Neillie is an excellent magistrate, a poor man and unfortunately a cripple. If, therefore, there were any favors to give away, Mr. Neillie was eminently entitled to and deserving of them at the hands of his political associates.

It is also well known that had there been a Convention called, Mr. Neillie would have carried away the nomination over all competitors. Hence, to put a quietus upon Mr. Neillie and lull their own fears, the Ring, which controls the City Committee, stepped in and decided that there should be no primaries, thus leaving Mr. Neillie out in the cold. This is the situation of the Republican party in Allegheny, as is apparent to the least observant outsider. We do not think it necessary to moralize at length upon it. The Rings that have controlled the two cities and the county for so many years, are in bad odor, and their greatest ingenuity is taxed to its fullest extent to hit upon some plan for regaining their lost control over the masses of the Republican party who have grown restive under their exactions and extortions.

Owing to the fact that the Democratic City Committee in Allegheny is no longer in existence, the party is not in a situation to take such action under the present circumstances as it might, and no doubt would,were there an organization. We take this opportunity to call the attention of our Democratic friends in Allegheny to the necessity of effecting an organization. The sooner it is done the better. The pending contingency shows the importance of being organized at all times. Especially is the organization of the Democracy everywhere the more important now, that the Republican party has become demoralized and is rapidly disintegrating. Therefore, we suggest to the Democrats of Allegheny to call a meeting at an early day, and select a City Committee composed of working men, under whose management the party can be organized and ready for action in any emergency.

There is talk of Mr. Neillie running as an independent candidate, in the event that there is no Democratic candidate i the field. In that event he will make it exceedingly lively for Mr. Fleming, with the strongest probabilities in favor of Mr. Neillie's success.

THE Chicago Tribune tells why Senator Sumner was not on speaking terms with the President or Secretary of State.

Mr. Sumner tells the story in his suppressed speech, which has recently been published. It appears that when he opposed the San Domingo treaty, he made an elaborate report and speech against the whole scheme, and criticised the manner in which the treaty had been negotiated. The President was very indignant, and declared that, were he not President, he would hold the Senator personally responsible. Gen. Babcock, the President's Secretary, and the special envoy to San Domingo who negotiated the treaty, declared that if he were not an officer of the army,he would horeswhip Mr. Sumner for his speech. These gentle admonitions induced Mr. Sumner to drop the White House from his list of visiting places, and he was never again invited there. His personal and official relations with Mr. Fish continued, however. The two visited personally, and had frequent official consultations. This was during the period when the San Domingo treaty laid on the Senate table. On the eve of the final vote on that treaty Mr. Fish visited him at his house, and, ruring a discussion prolonged until afte midnight, sought to change his views upon the treaty, and then, all else failing, offered to bribe him to abandon his place in the Senate by proposing to make him Minister to England. Mr. Sumner rejected the bribe. Mr. Motley, his friend, was removed from London because he was Sumner's friend, and, thereafter, the Secretary of State and the man who had rejected his bribe were not on speaking terms.

Then the Secretary of State informed the Senate caucus that the President, and the President's Private Secretary, and Mr. Fish were not on speaking terms with the Senator, and the dutiful and obedient caucus, well knowing that the alleged excuse was the result of the senator's opposition to San Domingo, dismissed Mr. Sumner from the head of the Committee, and appointed Mr. Cameron in his place. Now, with these facts made public, Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Howe declare he was not degraded because of his opposition to the San Domingo measure, but for the reason that the President and Secretary of State were not on speaking terms with him. It is fortunate that Mr. Sumner left behind him an explanation why he was not on speaking terms with Messrs. Grant, Babcock, and Fish.

THE era of good feeling between the north and south is gradually returning, aided in its coming by the thoughtfulness of the men who most fully experienced the perils of deadly estrangement. At Mobile, on Tuesday last, the graves of the confederate dead were strewn with flowers, and before the conclusion of the ceremony Admiral Semmes was presented with a floral testimonial by Colonel Wickersham, the postmaster and formerly federal officer. It was offered, said the colonel, with the kindly and sympathetic greetings of surviving Union soldiers, resident in Mobile, who honor the brave and heroic dead of the late war, and ask the acceptance of the testimonial as a tribute to valor and unselfish devotion to a cause held dearer than life. Semmes replied happily. A monument to the Confederate dead was then unveiled amid salvos of artillery, the government loaning the guns for the purpose. Another peace-making incident of the occasion was a presentation from the officers of the United States army stationed in Alabama to the Mobile cadets, as a mark of respect to the memory of their gallant dead, and recognition of their manly and generous action in contributing to the decoration of the graves in the national cemetery at Mobile last year.

A PRIVATE meeting of several prominent railroad officers was held at New York on Wednesday last, including among the number Col. Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt of the New York Central, McCullough of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Peter H. Watson of the New York and Erie. The Tribune says "it is known that the object of the gathering was to consider the subject of passenger and freight tariffs from New York to the West and other matters of interest to the corporations represented," and intimates that, now that the opposition and rivalry existing between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads has been counteracted by mutual concessions, and they are all united, the first movement is to put up rates. It is understood that the greater part of the time was devoted to endeavoring to effect a satisfactory schedule of charges.

IN a recent discussion in the German parliament on a proposed issue of paper money, the experience of other countries was quoted, and the financial affairs of the United States were not shown up in the most pleasant light. Herr Mosle said: "The finances of the United States are today, long after the civil war, in disorder, because the paper money, from day to day and week to week, vacillates in value, while France, on the contrary, in spite of her dreadful defeat, and in defiance of the suspension of the bank act, has her bank notes at par. Had she issued paper money, she would be now, too, a financial Sodom and Gomorrah."

PRESIDENT GRANT is said by the Pennsylvania newspapers to be contemplating the appointment of Don Cameron to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The President would do well to study the history of Cabinet appointments a little. The last time a Cameron sat in the Cabinet it was on the appointment of Mr. Lincoln. How, when, and why he went out it would be instructive for the President to study before deciding to install in the Treasury a member of the same family that, in the crisis of our National struggle, made such wild work of it in the War Department.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE actual suffering resulting from the overflow of a large portion of Louisiana has caused the pecuniary damage to be somewhat overlooked. The New Orleans Republican of a late date has published a statement of the estimated loss of property by the flood. It estimates the damage to the sugar, cotton and rice crops alone at about $3,000,000, or about one-sixth the total annual production. To this must be added the loss on the 500,000 head of live stock, the poultry, vegetables and other articles of food, which will help swell the aggregate loss very largely.

A REMINISCENCE.

Up stepped Simon Cameron
And took him by the hand,
Saying, "How are we Sumner,
How do we stand?"

"God bless you, Simon Cameron;
Go home; with you I'll pair"—
"God bless you," murmured Simon,
And thus they parted there.

—Courier-Journal.

REV. SAVAGE preached a sermon in Chicago last Sunday. Text "Legal Tenders," and thus discoursed.—

"If I were able to go a store and buy a hat, and compel the hatter, willing or not, to take my note in payment, I should simply be forcing him to loan me the value of the hat until I got ready to redeem my note. If he was willing to trust me, and I called it a debt, that would be all right. But if I compelled him, I would be overriding his rights by force.

"It would be a forced loan, I say, provided I ever intended to pay. But, should I give him a piece of paper with my name on it and say, That is money, take it, you are paid, why then I should be two not over reputable things—a liar and a thief. I should lie in saying that paper was money and I should steal in taking the hat without paying for it."

HURRAH for Pendleton, Ohio's candidate for the Presidency.—Crestline Democrat.

That sounds like "old times come again." But don't you remember how we went proclaiming through to New York, in 1868, "we are coming, George H. Pendleton, 100,000 strong," and how the little east choked us off so suddenly? Do you want to march up the hill—then down again? "Greenbacks" is good enough for us, but then Democratic national conventions have never thought that the West amounted to any thing. It was always Pennsylvania and New York that needed to be cuddled. That time has gone by, and the West should assert itself, and we have no doubt, it will demand the nomination of a man who is its true representative.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL a. prominent book-seller of Philadelphia and an active Democratic politician, died on Wednesday aged 61 years.

THE report that President Gowen of the Reading road was about to resign is denied.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Crawford county have elected Pearson Church, Senatorial and W. C. Plummer, J. N. McCloskey, Thomas D. Nash and W. W. Gelvin, representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention and instructed for Judge Trunkey for Supreme Judge, and Thomas N. Brooks of that county for Secretary of Internal affairs.

Col. James Chestnut is the Senatorial and James Clendenin and Martin Guswiler, Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Cumberland county.

C. Heydrick, Wm. M'Nair, H. J. Beers and S. C. T. Dodd instructed for Judge Trunkey for Supreme Judge, are the delegates from Venango.

BRITISH FINANCES.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S PROGRAMME FOR 1874-5—EVERYBODY GIVEN SOMETHING OF THE SURPLUS, AND MONEY STILL ON HAND.

[From The World Correspondent.]

LONDON, April 18.—The new Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement to the House of Commons on Thursday night in an admirable speech. He spoke for two hours and more, and his theme was pounds, shillings, and pence; but every word was interesting, and even his political opponents praised him. He showed that the revenue for the year 1874-5 would be in round numbers £6,000,000 ($30,000,000) in excess of the expenditures and then he proceeded to state what disposition he proposed to make of this surplus. The national debt had been reduced £70,195,000 since 1842, and provision had already been made for the extinction of £50,000,000 more by 1885, so that he thought that this generation had done enough in that matter. There was an item of £500,000 accruing from interest on loans advanced by the Government, and this sum he proposed should be applied to the purchase of terminable annuities through the saving banks. This would extinguish another £7,000,000 of the debt by 1885; and that, surely, would be enough. This left him still a surplus of £5,500,000 sterling to give away; and with this he proposed to relieve burdens: First, those who paid local taxes should be relieved to the extent of £1,250,000—the Government paying £240,000 for the support of lunatics; £600,000 for police, and £170,000 for its share of the taxation on Government buildings. Next, the income-tax payers should be relieved to the amount of £1,500,000, by reducing the tax from 3d, to 2d, in the pound. Thirdly, a boon was to be given to every one—rich and poor alike—by the entire abolition of the duty on sugar. This would put £2,000,000 into the pockets of the people—and these three measures of relief would reduce the surplus to £942,000. What was he to do with that sum? If he hesitated at all it was not for want of advice. In fact, the proposals made to him by the various deputation which had waited on him, if all accepted by him, would have used up a suplus of £55,000,000. He had concluded, however, to abolish the horse duty, the horse dealers' duty, and the race-horse duty, which amount in all to £480,000. These reductions then, would reduce the surplus to £462,000, and that little he proposed to keep for himself—that is, he would retain for contingencies.

It will interest you, I think, to have the separate items of the income and expenditure on which this budget is placed. Here they are:

EXPENDITURES.	
Interest on debt	£26,700,000
Consolidated fund charges	1,580,000
Army charges	14,485,000
Purchase abolition charges	656,000
Naval charges	10,180,000
Civil service	11,287,000
Postoffice	2,882,000
Collection of revenue	2,694,000
Telegraphs	938,000
Packet service	999,000
Ashantee expedition	100,000
Total expenditure for 1874-5	£72,503,000
INCOME.	
Customs	£20,740,000
Excise	28,090,000
Stamps	10,680,000
Land tax and house duty	2,360,000
Income tax	5,550,000
Postoffice	5,300,000
Telegraphs	1,250,000
Crown lands	375,000
Miscellaneous	3,500,000
Total estimated revenue	£77,995,000
Estimated expenditure	72,503,000
Estimated surplus	£5,492,000

PICCADILLY.

SPAIN.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE OF BILBOA.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices received at the Spanish embassy here confirm the report of the entry of government troops into Bilboa, but latest telegrams received in London from Carlist sources state that Serona entered Portugalete on Friday afternoon and immediately marched for Bilboa. Carlists were concentrated between Portugalete and Bilboa, and a desperate battle began at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, the result of which has not yet been reported. In the meantime, the Carlist siege batteries redoubled their fire on Bilboa.

A dispatch from Bayonne says the Carlist deny the truth of the Madrid report that Republican troops have entered Bilboa, and claim that the Carlist army still occupies formidable positions at Barracaldo, Sestroza and Castramona, where they are disputing the advance of Marshal Serrano. The Observer announces that Sir Robert Peel will resign the position of the Liberal "whip" on account of ill health.

TAKING TOLL.

The road was new, and pleasant too,
By stream and forest winding;
The sky was fair, and everywhere
Surprises we were finding.
Said I, "'Tis queer! the toll-gate's near,
And you cannot go by it
Without a kiss my pretty miss,"
Said she, "You'd better try it!"

I took the toll—a generous dole—
Despite her stout resistance,
Said she, "The rate is very great
For such a trifling distance."
"If so you say, take back the pay
To each minutest fraction;
For your sweet sake I'll gladly take
A lesson in subtraction,"

She whispered, "Nay; your taking way
Has robbed me of a dozen;
But you're no kin, so don't begin
To prove yourself a cozen."
We journey on through shade and sun,
Regardless of the distance,
And every day the toll we pay
That sweetens our existence.

JAPANESE BABIES.

A Japanese baby need be constitutionally strong, for it is by no means over-delicately nurtured; its mother frequently carries it out in the open air in a state of complete nudity and with its head shaven. Among the lower orders the women, when at work in the fields and on other occasions, may be seen with their infants fastened, almost like bundles, between their shoulders, so that they may be as little as possible in their way. In the houses they are left to their own devices much more than with us, and there is no need to be alarmed about their tumbling down stairs, and eternally coming to grief against fenders, coal boxes, mantel-pieces and similar objects of terror to a fond English mother, for such things do not exist in Japan. The thick mats, which constitute almost the only furniture of a Japanese house, are a splendid playground for the small atoms of humanity, for there they can roll and sprawl about to their hearts' delight, without any risk or fear of injury. There they play about with the fat pug dogs and tailless cats, without any restraint, and to the great benefit of their tiny frames. They are freely supplied with tops and other infantile amusements, as Japanese parents have the reputation of being very kind to their offspring.

One curious custom in connection with a Japanese baby is that some of the clothes that it first wears are made from a girdle which its mother has worn previous to its birth, the material being dyed sky blue for the purpose.

Accounts differ slightly as to when the Japanese baby receives its first name. Some say that it is on the seventh, while Humbert asserts that it is on the thirtieth day after its birth. According to the latter authority, there is no baptism of the child, properly so called; it is simply, in certain cases, presented in the temple which its parents affect, and without any ceremony of purification. The father gives three names to the priest, and he writes them on separate pieces of paper, which are mixed together, and then, with certain incantatory forms, thrown up in the air. The first that falls is the chosen name. This is written out by the priest on consecrated paper and given to the child's parents to preserve. The priests, at these times, are usually very liberally dealt with by the parents in the matter of presents, and they are expected to keep accurate registers of all the children who are thus presented in the temple. This is the only approach to a religious ceremony in connection with the naming of a child. The occasion is celebrated by family visits and feasts, and the child receives certain presents, among which," says Humbert, "two fans figure in the case of a male, and a pot of pomade in that of a female child. The fans are precursors of swords, and the pomade is the presage of feminine charms. In both cases a packet of flax thread is added, signifying good wishes for a long life."

When he is three years old, the Japanese infant is invested with a sword belt, and four years later with two diminutive swords, if he belong to the privileged class. The child's head is completely shaved until he is close upon four years old, and then three patches are grown, one at the back and one on each side. On this occasion the Record of Ceremonies ordains that "a large tray, on which are a comb, scissors, paper-string, a piece of string for tying the hair in a knot, cotton wool, and the bit of dried fish or sea-weed which accompanies presents, one of each, and seven rice straws—these seven articles must be prepared." In another year's time the child is put into the loose trousers peculiar to the privileged class, and he is then presented with "a dress of ceremony, on which are embroidered storks and tortoises (emblems of longevity—the stork is said to live a thousand years, the tortoise ten thousand) fir-tree (which being evergreen, and not changing their color, are emblematical of an unchangingly virtuous heart), and bamboo (emblematical of an upright and straight mind.)"—All the Year Round.

A RIVAL FOR BLIND TOM.

Benham's Musical Review for May contains a sketch of a musical prodigy, named Rose Mansfield Eversole, who is but four years and seven months of age. She is a native of Indiana, born in Washington, Daviess county, Ind., at present living at Dayton, O. The first evidence given by her of any peculiarly marked musical organization, occurred as early as when she was but four months old, when she invariably gave every token of delight in both vocal and instrumental music. This continued to increase with each day of her life. When she was seven months old, her mother would place her before the keyboard of a piano, a circumstance which always filled her with the liveliest satisfaction. While thus seated she never pounded the keys after the ordinary infantile manner, but touched them one at a time in short arpeggros, and always in harmony. There has never been the least semblance of teaching bestowed upon her, it having been wisely decided by her parents to let her take her own course in all matters relating to music. One day, shortly after this, her mother hearing her crying, asked her what the matter was. The little one, wiping away the tears, cried out, "Mamma, I tant dit 'gin a body." She had heard "Coming Through the Rye," and in trying to arrange it for the piano, met with no slight difficulty, as may easily be imagined. During that year she gradually improved, and toward the close of it arranged and played the "March in Norma," which she had heard and which struck her young fancy. When she was about two years and three months old, she played the old tune "Amsterdam" correctly at the first attempt, and without a single particle of instruction.

She composed when but three years old, "My First Polka," the "Rose-Bud Waltz," when only a month older, a sonatina, and a march when four years of age, (all of these being published in the May number of The Review.) If a tone be sung to her, she will immediately reproduce it upon the piano without hesitation, and without hunting about for it. No matter how far apart two given tones may be it makes no difference to her; she will give them immediately. Vocal music is a source of great delight to her. She attended the opera by the Kellogg troupe last fall, and heard "The Bohemian Girl." This performance inspired her with perfect enthusiasm, and on her return home she sang and played "I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls," trying to imitate Louise Kellogg in the final trill and high tone introduced in the cadenza. "Faust" also pleased her greatly, and she remembered the "Flower Song" and played it the next day. The writer of the article in the Review states he has seen the prodigy and knows whereof he writes. In conclusion he says: As we have already hereinbefore stated, no "forcing" process has been, or will be resorted to by the parents of this little prodigy, but nature will be permitted to work her own perfect work. That she is inspired by a genius almost unparalleled, is a fact needing no argument in confirmation, and that the genius, if genuine, as it needs must be to work such glorious results thus prematurely, will bring forth its full fruition, is as certain.

TERRORS OF THE WEDDING DAY

Men who behave with the utmost bravery in danger are, nevertheless, horribly nervous when it befalls them to play a prominent part in any of the gala shows of life; and at the last moment, they find themselves overwhelmed at the prospect of all the form and ceremony which they will have to go through on the auspicious day. Not one man in a thousand wakes on his wedding morning without feeling a weight on his mind similar in kind, though, ordinarily we may hope, less in degree, to that which he would experience were he going to be hung. By almost every man the show part of the ceremony is, to say the least, voted a most dreadful bore while to the nervous and retiring the process of being trotted out, arrayed in an unusual dress for that hour of the day, amid the scrutinizing gaze of hundreds of critical eyes, while the victim catches here and there the little "quips and cranks" in which the facetious delight to indulge at such times, is simply agonizing. It is a fact, that under such circumstances men have been actually known to faint—or bolt.

And why on earth should the victims go through all this? The true answer is, we believe, to gratify the vanity of the lady's friends. These matrimonial "splurges" have become an opportunity of which *nouveaux riches* are especially pleased to avail themselves to display their money and ostentation. How easily even the unwilling become slaves to fashion we all know full well, and thus persons who hate all this fatiguing fuss, and what is more, cannot at all afford it, find themselves driven into incurring the cost from fear of not doing as others do. If people are anxious to entertain their friends on such an occasion, a ball in the evening or a reception, with good music, is a capital way of doing it; but nine times out of ten it would be far more to the purpose if the cost of such entertainments were transferred to the pocket of the young couple, who seldom find, when they begin to set up house, that they are overburdened with riches.—[N. Y. Times.

OBJECTED TO A BRIDE OF THIRTY TWO.

[Paris Letter to London Daily News.]

Breach of promise actions are rare in France. The law does not admit compensation for injured feelings, and to sustain a suit of this kind it is always necessary to prove special damage. An attempt to do this has just been made before the civil tribunal of the Seine by a lady calling herself Mlle. Decaisne. She sued a gentleman, with the curious name of Mariage, and laid her damages at 10,000 francs, because, on the faith of the engagement, she had given up a place of companion to a person of rank, and had bought a trousseau. The defense was that M. Mariage (aged forty-five) had not sought either fortune or beauty, but he desired youth, and the plaintiff had deceived him about her age. She at first represented herself to be twenty-three, but afterwards owned to twenty-six. Though disappointed, he had made up his mind to put up with this difference but he had found out by the register that she was in reality thirty-two, and that was a figure he could not accept. Amid shouts of laughter, caused by a humorous speech of M. Gatineau for the recalcitrant Mariage, the court pronounced a verdict for the defendant.

MATRIMONIAL DIAMONDS.

The new Mexican Minister to the Court of Berlin, Gen. R. Benavides, who was married in New York a few days ago is represented to have made the following gifts to the bride:

A diamond cross, which has been manufactured for the bride, contains eleven of the finest brilliants ever seen here, aggregating fifteen carats, valued at $6,500. It hangs from a necklace of the most delicate and exquisite workmanship, from which are pendant a large number—probably 150—of diamonds, about a half-carat each in weight. The solitaire ear-rings accompanying the cross cost $5,000, and are as large as one's fore-finger-nail. Another set, of cameos, consisting of a brooch and ear-rings, is set in small diamond sprays and large pearls. There are bracelets innumerable; but the most remarkable are of large pearls set in blue enamel with diamond bands. The chatelaine watch is universally admired as the neatest thing of the kind ever produced here. The chatelaine is of the rare copper-colored gold, with elaborate pierced workmanship. The face of the watch is less than a quarter of a dollar in size, the dial marked with both Arabic and Roman numerals. A magnificent flesh-colored cameo, with a figure of Spring crowning herself with flowers, forms the back of the watch.

HYMN.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Written for the occasion of the eulogy of Senator Sumner in the Music Hall at Boston, April 28, 1874.

Once more, ye sacred towers,
Your solemn dirges sound;
Strew, loving hands, the April flowers
Once more to deck his mound.
A nation mourns its dead,
Its sorrowing voices one,
As Israel's monarch bowed his head,
And cried, "My son! My son!"

Why mourn for him?—For him
The welcome angel came
Ere yet his eye with age was dim,
Or bent his stately frame;
His weapon still was bright,
His shield was lifted high
To slay the wrong, to save the right,—
What happier hour to die?

THOU orderest all things well;
Thy servant's work was done;
He lived to hear Oppression's knell,
The shouts for freedom won.
Hark! From the opening skies
The anthem's echoing swell,—
"O mourning Land, lift up thine eyes!
God reigneth. All is well!"

BURNING OF THE DEAD IN BIRMAH.

Among the Karens everything pertaining to death is regarded with absolute horror. The clothes, books and other possessions of the deceased are all committed to the flame; and any one who should knowingly appropriate any part of them would be considered unclean forever. Even the piece of work on which a man or woman happens to be engaged when a death is announced to him must be at once abandoned, and however valuable or costly it is never resumed. Thus, a house or a boat in which is invested perhaps nearly all a poor man's little fortune; a valuable web of cloth that has cost some feeble woman months of wearying labor,; the harvest of a field or garden which is just about to repay the whole season's toil and anxiety,—must be all alike consigned to irredeemable destruction if their owners should chance to be engaged on their work when they see or hear of a death. This copyist and his wife, a worthy young couple, had been since their marriage zealously engaged in trying to build themselves a house, living meanwhile in an old one near by. The frame of the new building was already erected, but funds were wanting for its completion, and these the young couple were earning, the man by writing, the woman by weaving, when death put a stop to their plans. A few days more would have completed the books and the cloth, and the sale of them would have supplied ample means to finish the house. But now the innocent volumes on which the patient copyist had spent long days of toil must, with the fine cloth of the poor wife, be consumed by fire, and even the frame of the new house would share the same fate. To touch again any of them after such a casualty would, in the estimation of these superstitious Karens, involve a curse more fatal than the poisoned tunic of Nessus conveyed to Hercules, entailing calamity, not only to the corporeal part, but to the soul through all future states of being.

In accordance with the Karen custom, as soon as the young copyist had ceased to breathe every part of the body, even the face, was closely enwraped in coarse white cloth, and the corpse laid out on a bench in the outer room, where all who came in might weep over it. Rice was poured down in piles at the head and feet, together with fruit, tobacco, cigarettes and betel-nut; and on one side of the body was placed a basket containing a drinking-cup, a knife and a spoon, and some cooking utensils.

The spirit of the dead man was then invited to eat freely as while in the body, and exhorted not to be ashamed; whilst all his deceased friends who had preceded him to the land of spirits were urged to return and escort their brother to his destined abode. Meanwhile the nearest relatives, with the young wife at their head, crowded round the dead body, prostrated themselves with wails and lamentations, and implored the departed to return and bless their longing ears once more with the sound of his familiar voice. Others sang dolorous ditties and chanted songs in figurative language and in a peculiar measure. During the singing a large party of friends and relatives engaged in a curious game called "Tiger and Fowl," which, they told us, was designed to symbolize the conflict of the disembodied spirit with the power of the air—i. e., witches, demons and hobgoblins. Then followed in succession sundry marches around the bier, fresh prostrations and more lugubrious ditties, and hot water was poured on, at the head and feet to supply the deceased with drink in his new abode. At nightfall small tapers were lighted for a brief interim and placed near the corpse, while one of near kin marched round it to proclaim to the dead man the points of the compass, the tops and roots of the trees, and other important items of locality, but always directly the reverse of their true position, as the Karens believe that the residence of departed spirits, unless they are born again into another form, is, directly at antipodes with our earth, which they hold to be a circular plane. When these various ceremonies had been completed the lights were extinguished, and all, they told us, was to remain in *statue quo* for about thirty-six hours, when the burning would take place. The interval was spent by the relatives and friends in feasting and revelry.

While burning, the body was separated by a sort of kiln from the fuel that surrounded it, so as to prevent the mingling of the ashes of the corpse and those produced by the incineration of the wood. This precaution is always taken where the ashes are to be preserved; otherwise, all is consumed together, and the work of demolition in either case occupies scarcely an hour. But before the bones have been reduced to ashes the Karens select a single one, usually that of an arm or finger, and carefully preserve it till a convenient time for bringing the relatives and friends together again. In the case of the deceased copyist this meeting was to take place four days after the burning of the body; and, wishing to see the end, we concluded to remain in the neighborhood, visiting Baissein in the interim, and returning to Ootwan in time for the concluding rites.

At the appointed time a great feast was prepared, ceremonies similar to those performed over the body were repeated over the bone, its solitary representative, and a solemn dirge was sung to frighten off Muk-ha, an evil spirit of whom the Karens stand in special dread. Then one of the silver by the bangles worn decease on his wrist and ankles was hung up just over a vessel of cooked rice, of which the departed spirit was invited to partake. On inquiring the reason of this ceremony, we were told that if the bangle and the string by which it was suspended should remain perfectly motionless, this would be received as an indication that the soul of the deceased was a prisoner in hell, and the party would break up in dismay. But if the string should evince a tremulous motion, the bangle turn round or the cord snap suddenly in twain, the survivors would see in these tokens indisputable evidence that the deceased had answered their call. Fortunately for their credulity, the bangle (moved no doubt by the passing breeze) did turn suddenly around, and the poor wife, with a cry of joy, pressed it eagerly to her lips. The spirit was then invited to the grave prepared for the bone, which was buried with the food and clothing the dead man was supposed to require in the spirit-land, and money with which to ransom himself if he should chance to be taken prisoner on the way by an evil-minded demon. The whole company then clapped their hands three times, saying, "Go in peace! This grave is thy small house, but thy grand and spacious mansion is on the cool bank of the river Mandokwa, where beauteous maidens recline on beds of fragrant flowers, and all is cool, calm, and quiet." With this loving valedictory the funeral rites ended, and the company dispersed. The urn containing the precious ashes was carefully laid away by the bereaved wife, but the grave in which the solitary bone had been deposited could never be revisited. It was thenceforth not merely a spot devoid of interest, but one sure to endanger the well being of any rash enough to approach it, even by accident.—[Lippincott's Mag.

COULDN'T BLUFF HIM.

The passengers on the New World, as she lay at the South Vallejo dock yesterday, were treated to a very amusing scene. A close hack containing a woman and her escort drove up to the landing, and before the driver could get down from the box the male, who had evidently forgotten how he had got into the vehicle, commenced making his exit through the window. The driver thought the joke was too good to be spoilt by interference, and so he stood by with a broad grin and amid the cachinations of the assembled crowd until the man had crawled out upon the wharf. Like a true gallant the latter then turned his attention to assisting his fair companion in getting through the aperture. This was, as is obvious, a feat of greater difficulty, and if the regulation bird-cage had formed a portion of the lady's make-up the thing could never have been done. As it was, however, she was finally squeezed through, and the two took their stand together on the platform amid the plaudits of the multitude. [Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle.

INCINERATION VS. INHUMATION.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry for May takes up the much-discussed subject of cremation, saying that "from the standpoint of the chemist it seems to be one of very little consequence, except so far as it has sanitary bearings." After a careful consideration of the topic the article ends as follows: "The question, therefore, of burying or burning the bodies of the dead, aside from sanitary considerations is one to be settled by sentiment and not by science. There can be no question as regards the expediency of cremation in densely populated countries, and in connection with large cities, but it is doubtful if the process can become popular. In this country, outside of cities, there is no special need of offending people's prejudices by innovations upon established customs. The bosom of mother Earth holds vast areas of uncontaminated soil, and so long as the living desire there to find repose after the great change occurs, other and quicker methods of resolving the body back to the inorganic world need not be forced upon the attention."

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS FRENZY.

[Petersburg (Va.,) News, April 24.]

A singular mania has broken out among the colored people of this city. Religious revivals of the most exciting character have been going on in the churches for some time past, and the colored people generally have become so "enthused" that in many cases their condition actually approaches that of positive lunacy. The same disorder broke out in Kentucky a few years ago, and was called by the medical men "the Kentucky jerks." That it is a disease is very sure.

Yesterday morning the streets in the upper portion of the city were resonant with shouts, groans, and mumbled prayers. About mid-day, in front of the Harrison street colored school, a scene took place which defies description. Perhaps one hundred children, from eight to fifteen years of age, were mingled in a mass of dancing, howling humanity—all repeating the same formula, all making the same wild gestures, all using the same tone of voice. Bedlam was holding a high carnival of maniacs, and discipline was lost in chaotic frenzy. The giddy mass surged hither and yon, while teachers vainly commanded, entreated, and implored the enthused children to come to their studies, but they might as well have talked to the wild waves of the sea when the storm king held his court. Higher and higher rose the tumult, till physical exhaustion brought relief alike to the perplexed teacher and wearied child.

We feel real anxiety concerning the result of this extraordinary hallucination in our city. Without doubt many will become raving maniacs, while the mental power of hundreds will be injured for life. Expostulation is thrown away, and there seems to be no remedy but to wait until the storm exhausts itself.

In many respects the disease resembles the terrible visitation which came over Naples in the seventeenth century, when St. Vitus or St. John's dance took the form of an epidemic and spread over the entire city.

THE rules of politeness are never at variance with the principles of morality. Whatever is really impolite is really immoral. We have no right to offend people with our manners or conversation. We have no right to deal with or be influenced by gossip about the people we meet. Their private affairs are none of our business. If we believe a man to be unfit company for us we must not invite him; but if we meet him where he has been invited by others, we must treat him with civility.

HYACINTHS.

Rare purple petals, snow-white clustering stars,
Rose-tinted bells, my love wears on her breast,
And in her locks, whose amaranthine gold
Ripples in waves, to cause my heart's unrest.

Blue, tender blue, not bluer than her eyes,
Half fond, half coy, as they look into mine;
White, purest white, not whiter than her brow;
Rose pale, clear rose, as is her blush divine.

Sweet are those flowers, laden with fragrance rare,
Beauteous their glowing bells, in spring's bright sun;
Yet not so sweet, or beauteous, as the dream
Of love that melts two spirit into one!

—Cassell's Magazine.

CONCERNING MATRIMONY.

The American Register prints the views of a correspondent—a lady—as to who girls ought not to marry. The list is so long that we fear no men will be left for those who follow her advice. Her catalogue is formidable; whether it is just we leave to the reader's judgment from the few specimen extracts:

Don't marry any man over forty. He bristles with habits as English young ladies do with angles.

Don't marry the lively man.

Don't marry a man who stops your mouth with compliments, makes desperate love to you the first time he sees you, and talks about kissing. That man thinks women are fools; but he is mistaken.

Don't marry a man who tells wonderful stories of which he is always the hero, and in which he always distinguishes himself by extraordinary wit, or sagacity, or courage, or presence of mind—these qualities not being, as a rule, conspicuous in him.

Don't marry a man who has a great many sisters. Such a man is always spoiled: besides which it is not pleasant to be engaged to a man who knows all about your false hair, and how much your dress cost a yard. No woman can ever be an ideal divinity to a man who has a whole squadron of sisters.

Don't marry a man who says every woman ought to know how to cook.

Don't marry a man who wears an eyeglass, or tight boots with high heels, who curls his hair or his mustache, who puts scent in his whiskers or bleaches his eyelids, who lisps, who has his finger nails long and pointed, carefully cut in an almond shape, who wears four-buttoned gloves, takes six and three-quarters, and tells you so; who if he be dark wears a red cravat; if he be fair a sky-blue one—there is no surer indication of a man's character than his necktie; I always look at that first—who has enameled visiting cards and a brilliant monogram, and who always wears a rosebud in his button-hole.

Don't marry a man who keeps bulldogs. He is sure to be like them.

Don't marry a man who gets up early. Nothing makes a person so insufferably conceited.

Don't marry a man whom nobody ever says any evil of. Be sure that he is a poor creature.

Don't marry a man who doesn't smoke, and who prides himself upon it.

Don't marry a man who has a great admiration for Dr. Johnson. He is sure to be a bear.

Don't marry a man who invents things. Invention is the offspring of necessity.

Don't marry a good-natured man. Good nature is to a man what the gilt leaf naughty boys sometimes adorn a sparrow with is to that unhappy bird. All the other sparrows get round him and peck at him.

Certainly a man may be allowed to have some faults and yet be marriageable.

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The English journals received by the last steamers contain much information concerning the conflict between the agricultural laborers and the farmers in the Eastern counties of England. Both parties in the struggle were resolute. The laborers were in no want of funds, for the resources of their union still held out, and the resources were daily replenished by contributions from the trades-unions and from philanthropic politicians. The Canadian Government had sent authority to the officers of the Agricultural Laborers' Union to ship 100 married laborers with their families and 100 single laborers each week to Canada until further notice, and at this rate the surplus laborers can soon be sent away.

AN ORIENTAL PILGRIMAGE.

In discussing the recent disaster in the Mediterranean, by which twenty-one pilgrims were swept into the sea and lost from the deck of the British steamer Laconia, the Saturday Review remarks that "few of us have an idea of the sufferings undergone in the ordinary course of business by pilgrims to the sacred shrines, or of the proportion of lives which they annually sacrifice to their superstitions. Even well-to-do Orientals traveling for their pleasure or profit make a rule of economizing everything that can be economized in transporting their persons from one point to another. Wealthy Hindoo landowners or merchants will stifle themselves in a third-class carriage, stuffing up the compartment with strange bundles of baggage. You may see rich Ottoman gentlemen taking their deck passages on the Black Sea and Levantine steamers; sitting with the ladies of their families, and their miscellaneous household goods covering the piles of vociferous hencoops to leeward of the odoriferous cattle pens. No wonder then that the pilgrim of the lower orders, who leaves home in sublime faith and besotted ignorance, is exceedingly indifferent to all that lies before him. From the Regency of Tunis, from Algiers, or more distant Bombay, the peasant, the artizan, or the small trader sets his face towards the Sacred City to perform the great work of his life. It is a far cry to Mecca, and his stock of hard-saved cash is as slender as the travelling paraphernalia which he prepares for the journey. He has not the faintest conception of distances, or of the geography of the globe, beyond the horizon of his native village. He has never been in the way of taking much thought for the morrow, and has been in the habit of living from hand to mouth. He has been used to hardship, anxiety, and oppression; perhaps he has tided over more than one period of semi-starvation, vowing this pilgrimage if he escaped with his life. So that hardship in an ordinary way has few terrors for him; he has no data for realizing the various forms of suffering that await him; nor can he estimate what it is to endure for months upon months in blank hopelessness should his faith fail him. Not that he would be deterred, in all probability, even if he had a juster appreciation of all that lies before him. He makes the pilgrimage for the safety of his soul, and salvation is worth the buying with a great price. Should he succumb on the way back again his fate is a blessed one. The more intense his misery, the more buoyant should be his hopes; for if his sufferings are only severe enough to kill him outrigh he will be borne straight to Paradise, to be handed over to the care of the houris."

The return trip from Mecca is often quite as disagreeable and perilous.

CAPSIZING OF A STEAMER.

The North China Herald of February 26th records a terrible accident as having taken place at Hong Kong on the 13th to the mail steamer Wan Loong, which plied between that port and Canton. The vessel started from Messrs. John Burd & Co's wharf at 7 o'clock. She carried a cargo, but accounts vary as to the exact number of passengers on board. It is generally believed, however, that there were between two hundred and three hundred. A very large crowd of Chinese assembled on the Praya to see the vessel start. She got clear of her moorings all right, but in taking a turn to come under the stern of a small German yacht lying near she gave a roll inwards in the circle she was describing. On her upper decks were a large number of Chinese, and at the sway they all ran to the other side, a movement which at once brought the vessel over. The dead weight at the low side kept her from righting herself again, and her slanting attitude prevented those on the top from getting to the high side. So the vessel went right over, and at once sank. Just before she went down a wild cry arose from those on board, which was at once caught up by those on shore, and some hundreds of spectators rushed along the Pray to see what was the matter, and the excitement became intense. Several house boats were immediately on the scene. Inspector Stround was prompt in getting all the police boats available to the scene, and a large number were thus saved, although it is feared that about one hundred, if not more, have been drowned. The saved were brought to shore as they were picked up, and the police had the ambulances ready to carry away the dead. From some articles that have been picked up it is supposed that at least one European has been drowned.

A WIDOW HORSEWHIPS A DETROIT SHYSTER.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Common report has long insisted that Detroit has a one-horse lawyer, debarred from practicing in anything above a justice's court, on account of his unprofessional conduct, who makes his living by blackmailing and other tricks just as contemptible. It is said that he stirs up trouble between husbands and wives and then gets the job of securing the divorces, and that he writes letters threatening to expose the little failings of people who do not wish to see their names in print. All this and much more has frequently been asserted of him, and at various and divers times men have threatened to shoot him, and women have carried horsewhips for his benefit, although he has managed to keep clear of the wrath of his victims and to grow fat over their annoyances. It is alleged that some time ago he wrote a letter to a widow woman named Mary Linden, living on Beaubien street, asking her to call at his office on a certain evening at nine o'clock on business of great importance. She did not go, but sent a male acquaintance, who was dismissed with the brief statement that the woman would have to call in person, as it was business which required her signature. She refused to go and he sent a second note, and she called upon him Tuesday forenoon. After considerable circumlocution he stated that he had been captivated by her appearance and wanted a long, friendly chat with her. She rose to go, when he begged for a kiss. She finally got out, about as mad as women can get, and yesterday forenoon at eleven o'clock she "might have been seen" going into his office with a horsewhip under her shawl. He received her with a gracious smile, and was going to shake hands, when she opened the fight by fetching him a cut across the face with the whip. He leaped over a table and she ran around and dusted him over the head and face until he fairly howled. He tried to grasp the whip, but she cut his fingers, and after trying in vain to get out of doors he jumped into a closet and held the door so that she could not open it. Several small boys were on hand to see the fun, and they affirm that the grunting of the lawyer as the accused cane down reminded them of the peculiar bellow of Barnum's sea lions. When the widow could no longer get at her victim she walked away, and he finally ventured out and sent after sweet oil and court-plaster. As he has several bad marks on the face he will probably go to making garden, and remain secluded for a few days. A lawyer in the Moffat building was yesterday afternoon engraving a tin medal to be presented to the window, and other attorneys are willing to contribute to a shake purse.

THE DANISH COURT.

[Correspondence London Standard.]

The King's birthday, when his Majesty accomplished his fifty-sixth year, was this year celebrated with rather unusual signs of attachment to the King and our royal family, and I consider this voluntary display of loyalty rather significant in the present seemingly radical and socialistic days, and as a fresh proof how year by year our royal family have gained the people's affection; for you will remember that only ten years ago, when the King first ascended the throne, he was not only unpopular, but even the Queen and the Princess Dagmar were one day grossly insulted by the populace of Copenhagan in the streets. Speaking about our royal family, so closely united to your own, reminds me of a little incident in which our Crown Prince, the brother of the Princess Alexandra, as we still delight in calling her, plays the hero's part, and which has made the round of the Danish press. It appears, then, that His Royal Highness, during one of his walks, met a man wretchedly clad, looking ill and poverty-stricken, but in whom the Crown Prince recognized a former subaltern in the Guards. The Prince stopped and inquired of the poor fellow how it was that he had become so reduced, and hearing it was through illness, he at once gave him a not inconsiderable sum of money, told him to go to a tailor to get a new suit of clothes, and send him the bill, which I need hardly say the poor fellow did with a grateful heart. This is one of the many instances of the extreme kindness of heart of our Crown Prince Frederick which one hears everywhere, and the noble use he makes of his large fortune, inherited by his marriage with the Princess Louise, of Sweden, whose mother, a Dutch Princess, was excessively rich.

VARIETIES.

A WILLIAMSPORT man has invented a garment combining both shirt and vest, and applied for a patent on it.

IT has been frequently observed by a number of more facetious Southern exchanges that there is a good deal of "watered stock" floating on the surface of the raging floods.

THE wedding of Miss Nellie Grant has been fixed for May 21. She will sail for England two days later, with Mrs. and Miss Richardson, the wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE story that Queen Victoria and the Czar differed in regard to the precedence to be awarded to the Duchess of Edinburgh at the British court is authoritatively denied. The subject was settled in the negotiations preliminary to the marriage.

THE pride, ornament and glory of Douglas County, Oregon, is a woman who has been married eight times, has eight husbands living, and who resides with none of them. It is also mentioned incidentally that she has a grown up daughter who is living with her third husband.

IN Berks county, recently, a young married woman, named Mrs. Reinhard, committed suicide by hanging herself. She was only 24 years of age, and had lived very happily with her husband, but recently had brooded much over religious matters, and in a fit of melancholy, as is supposed, committed the deed.

ALLUDING to the recent victory of the Crusaders in the local election at Bloomington, Ill., a contemporary says, "and a description of the scene while the news was coming in, shows that when the women shall get the ballot they will vote oftener, cheer louder, and stay out later to get the returns than their husbands ever did."

THE Countess d'Eu, the heiress to the throne of Brazil, is in a situation which promises an heir to the Brazilian crown. She will take up her residence at the Brazilian consulate in Paris, the law requiring that the heir should be born on Brazilian soil, and the consulate having been pronounced as answering the same purpose.

SOME boys in Salem recently borrowed two eggs from a neighbor's hennery, and after boiling them in a calico bag returned them to the nest. The boiling process left the eggs covered with the figures of the calico, and the excited owner exhibited these curiosities, far and near, and sought in vain for an explanation of this "curious freak of nature."

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, one of the most distinguished of English living physicians, said in a recent speech that all men of action, whether educated or not, require a foil of some kind to their hours of blank toil, and went on to say that if you take away liquor from the workingmen you must put in its place some agent of amusement which will give the elevation of spirit and buoyancy of heart furnished by alcohol. He holds, therefore, that on all days, and especially on Sundays, coffee houses, reading rooms, libraries, museums, and picture galleries should be thrown open to laborers.

A CORRESPONDENT favors Galignani with the following additional list of the curiosities of the English language: "Fowlers speak of a sege of herons and bitterns; a herd of swans, cranes, or curlews; a depping of sheldrakes; a spring of teals; a covert of coots; a gaggle of geese; a badelynge of ducks; a sord or sute of mallards; a muster of peacocks; a nye of pheasants; a bevy of quails; a congregation of plovers; a walk of snipes; a fall of woodcocks; a brood of hens; a building of rooks; a murmuration of starlings; an exaltation of larks; a flight of swallows; a host of sparrows; a watch of nightingales; and a charm of goldfinches."

SAM WEAVER, tax collector, in Lawrenceburg, Tenn., stepped into the office of Roger Green, Justice of the Peace, and said: "You're the man that burnt up a widow's house over in Eagle Factory." "You're a liar," replied Green. Weaver at once drew a revolver, and, in spite of the other's protestations that he "wasn't prepared," fired, and inflicted a mortal wound. Before dying Green swore that, to punish his murderer's meanness in refusing a fair fight, he would never cease haunting him day and night. This was about two weeks ago, and ever since then Weaver has believed that the ghost of Green is constantly at his side. The hallucination is so strong that the conscious-stricken wretch is nearly demented, and has twice tried to kill himself.

A GOOD story, and all the better in being true, is told of one of our citizens, who let a piece of ground to a man on shares. The man would hire the lot, but the owner doubtful of getting any money of the tenant, proposed to let it upon the promise of receiving half the products. Occasionally during the summer he passed the spot and was pleased with the cultivation it was receiving, and with its goodly show of vegetables. Harvest time came and passed, and he heard nothing from his tenant, till, in response to a hint, the latter sent to him a watermelon and three shriveled cucumbers. Indignant at this shabby treatment, he called upon the man and asked him what he meant. "Why, you see, 'squire," replied the tenant, "the pesky boys stole all of your half but he melon and the cucumbers."—New Bedford Mercury.

ALEXANDER, the Czar, will spend his summer as follows: He will leave St. Petersburg on May 1 and arrive at Berlin on May 3; he will proceed to Darmstadt on May 5, and so on to Stuttgart, where he arrives on the 6th. The marriage of Grand Duchess Vera will keep the Emperor at Stuttgart till the 11th, on which day he leaves for Holland, reaching Vilessingen on the 12th. At 9 A. M. the imperial yacht Dershava, with the Czar on board, and accompanied by the Livadia, leaves for England. Arrival at Gravesend at 7:30 P. M.; in London at 8 P. M. Departure from London on May 20; arrival at Vilessingen May 21. On the same day the Czar will continue his journey to Ems, by way of Colonge. Departure from Ems June 18, and arrival at the Castle of Helligenberg, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, at 4:50. Departure from Helligenberg on June 26, arrival at Warsaw June 30, arrival at Zarsko Selo on July 5. At Ems the Czar will meet the Emperor of Germany.

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

THE nail factory of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin, owing to the scarcity of orders, is now running on half time.—Commercial.

Are we to accept this as another of those blessings vouchsafed to us by the Grant administration?

AN anonymous letter writer from New York furnished the Committee with the names of all the important witnesses in the Sanborn investigation. He is supposed to be a confidential friend of Ben. Butler, who is about to desert and destroy his chief.

NOW the question arises, will the government compel Sanborn and his partners to refund the money that they have unlawfully taken? That it should be done every honest man will admit, but whether he will be allowed to enjoy his plunder is quite another thing.

THE last of August having been designated for the Democratic State Convention will leave two months for a campaign. Quite long enough for comfort. The Supreme Judges, will escape the tribulation of an unusual search after their character, when nominated.

NOW they are enquiring in Congress as to the best way to distribute the currency. Give all the members a fair grab and then send them home, and we think that the currency will be pretty evenly distributed. This is the only plan we have to recommend at present.

MR. H. G. SMITH, editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, has disposed of his interest in that establishment to Messrs. A. J. Steinman and W. U. Hensel, both practical newspaper men who will continue it as heretofore, a faithful supporter of Democratic doctrines. We have not yet learned of Mr. Smith's intended future movements, but our best wishes go with him.

THE Chicago Tribune is still keeping an account of how its western exchanges stand on the inflation issue. Its returns up till Saturday last show that 154 sustain the veto, 84 oppose it and 15 express no decided opinion. This, if it expresses the opinion held by the people, and we have no doubt that it does, shows conclusively that the people of the west are decidedly in opposition to a further increase of irredeemable promise, and that they are not such fools as the organs of inflation would have us believe.

MESSRS RICHARSON, Sawyer and Banfield must feel in excellent spirits since the report of the Ways and Means Committee. The organ here says with a pitiful whine, that they ought to resign. We remember that it was only a few weeks ago that that miserable lick-spittle and poor apology for a donkey, called us all kinds of liars for charging upon these men the very things of which they are now proven guilty. But it is not all probable that they will resign. The Treasury Department is no worse than every other department of Grant's Administration. Honesty and capacity are alike strangers in the national Administration. It is the nursery of thieves and political quacks, to whom the organ here is the servile bottle-holder and claquer.

THE discussion of the bill for the relief of Louisiana and Mississippi from the damage of the great flood, in the Senate on Tuesday, was only productive of crimination. When Messrs. Pease and Alcorn of Mississippi gave the history of the real cause of the disaster and asked that the money to be appropriated be so placed that it could not be stolen by the carpet-baggers, and that the negroes and others be put to work repairing the levees, instead of being supported at the public expense, such patriots as Conkling, Edmunds and Sargent opposed the consideration of the question and had the bill recommitted. The picture of the carpet-bag government of Mississippi given by Pease and Alcorn, neither of whom, are Democrats, by the way was anything but inviting to the Administration Senators. Consequently they sought to punish the Mississippi Senators for telling tales out of school. In the meantime the people of the over-flowed district continue to suffer without relief—first the prey of the carpet-baggers and now the prey of the elements.

RUSSELL ERRETT'S CONFESSION.

The crowded state of our columns yesterday morning prevented us from referring at length to the rare seasons of grace enjoyed on Saturday at the Lincoln Club Rooms, when the Radical County Committee met together. But the subject will not spoil by a little keeping. Saturday was quite a field day with the Radical saints and sinners at the Lincoln Club Rooms. There amid the gorgeous upholstry and other appointments, that highly respectable old sinner, Russell Errett, Chairman of the Radical State Committee, got up and spoke out in meeting, and was catechised by several of the children in his political Israel, and went away acknowledging that the babes had utterly confounded him.

In times past when Errett and Mackey wanted to set up a ticket or a Convention, like Boots and Brewer it was only necessary for them to take a carriage and drive around, and the thing was accomplished. Whenever the youngsters would pop up their heads, without being bidden so to do, Errett or Mackey would hit them on the pate and tell them to pop down again. Finally they concluded not to stand it any longer, so when Mr. Errett came up from Harrisburg on Saturday for the purpose of setting up the Convention in the interest of the State Ring and making Mackey's promise to Dave Kirk good, they refused to be clubbed down.

That highly respectable old political sinner, Russell Errett, Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee importuned with the young men; but they mocked at and reviled him. They told him to go up, and he went up, but whether he returns with the Biblical bears, remains to be seen. But during the catechism Mr. Errett told considerable truth as to the situation of his party here in Allegheny county. We quote what he said from the Gazette's report:

> Mr. Russell Errett spoke in favor of the resolutions presented by Mr. Anderson. He said he had no personal feeling in the matter, but was actuated only by a desire to promote the interests of the party. There were several phases of the question to be considered, among others the temperance question, the currency question, and the local question of county assessments. It was well known that the action of the County Controller and of the County Commissioners had arrayed against the Republican party an opposition and a dissatisfaction which it would be well to take into account.
>
> The temperance question, too, was very unsettled in the public mind, as also that relating to the currency. These matters should all be harmonized before nominations are made. He was opposed to long, expensive campaigns, and, further, argued that were the Convention called so early as June, the members of the Legislature who are candidates for re-nomination would have no opportunity to attend to their interests properly because of the protracted session.

Precisely so. Mr. Errett is as wise as a serpent, but not precisely as harmless as a turtle dove in managing a campaign. He knows that the surest road to success is to hoodwink the people as to the questions he names. But this could be done as well with a long as with a short campaign. The currency question, the temperance and the assessment question were the bears with which he was trying to frighten the irreverent boys. But the fact that they were not, freightened does not change the nature of the questions. Mr. Errett and the State Ring were defeated in their attempt to control the Allegheny nominations, and still the currency, the temperance and assessment questions remain—especially the latter.

The great problem of the Radicals of diminishing the taxes by increasing the assessments is still pending. We have already given the figures to show that the millage in the city without the school and poor, and probably some other taxes, was eleven and one-half mills, and although we have been repeatedly denied definite information, this will be still further increased some four or five mills, showing altogether a most astonishing increase of taxes as the result of an increased assessment.

But the last argument in Mr. Errett's confession is very singular. He says that a long Convention will prevent the members of the Legislature from taking care of their interests in getting a re-nomination. This is as much as to say that the people are to have no choice but that the candidates are to fix the whole matter. Well; truly!

But the worst part of the defeat of the State Ring is that Mr. Mackey cannot make good his promise to Dave Kirk that he should succeed Negley in Congress. Kirk claims there was no bargain and sale. Well, we will not claim that there was. An agreement—an understanding, will do quite as well. Mr. Kirk had vowed that he would make the race for the Mayoralty. Mr. Mackey came here in the morning and in the afternoon Mr. Kirk withdrew. There was something that induced him. Now we find Mr. Mackey, Mr. Russell, Mr. McCarthy and the friends of the State Ring, working together for Mr. Kirk as they worked for a late Convention. It is not hard to put this and that together. When will Mr. Errett confess again?

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

If the Radical majority in the Legislature really desire to curtail the expenditures in one of its departments, it will see that the bill recently offered by Mr. Brockway, in the House, becomes a law. The bill is entitled "An act to carry out the provisions of article three, section twelve, of the Constitution, relative to contracts for reporting and printing the Legislative Record," and provides that proposals shall be received for the publishing of the same; that it shall be published daily, except Sundays, and the proceedings to appear on the day following the one on which they occur.

For longer that we care to remember has this Legislative Record business been a source of great profit to an individual named Bergner, and a like tax on the people of this State. He has succeeded in holding on year after year, by getting his friends in the Legislature to pass a resolution toward its close, "continuing the present arrangement until ordered otherwise." Last session, however, this little programme was nipped in the bud, at least it was so thought, until it was discovered that by a piece of legerdemain, a provision had been inserted in the appropriation bill, with or without the consent of the Conference Committee it is not known, and Bergner managed to hold on.

If the bill of Mr. Brockway is passed, money will be saved to the tax payers, the work will be executed more satisfactory, and publishers and others will receive the debates in good season and not be compelled to wait for weeks after the Legislature has adjourned, as has frequently been the case under the management of Bergner, the pet of the State Ring.

THE SANBORN REPORT.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday submitted a lengthy report on the subject of the Sanborn contracts and the evils growing out of the system inaugurated thereunder. It is more general and sweeping in its denunciation of the system and the parties engaged in it than was to have been expected in view of the composition of the Committee, and the long prevailing custom of whitewashing prominent Federal officials. But it would seem that this day is about over. Day by day they become more glaring in their corruptions and more defiant of the public complaints, until it has even became impossible for a Committee of Congress to whitewash them any longer.

Of course, the rebuke is put in as mild a form as the nature of the case will allow, but it is still a stinging indictment. While it does not charge that Richardson, and Sawyer, and Banfield, had an actual corrupt connection with Sanborn in his transactions, it declares that they deserve the severest condemnation for their contradictory statements, for their efforts to throw the responsibility upon each other, and for allowing the infamous business to be carried on with a full understanding of its character.

But stripped of its charitable verbiage with reference to the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury, it is a plain and simple accusation against their official integrity, and would warrant their immediate impeachment for the mal-administration of their respective offices. If Mr. Richardson is allowed to continue at the head of the Treasury Department after this report, it will be strange indeed. A Secretary of the Treasury who would engage in such practices as he has been proven to be connected with in the Sanborn and Jayne affairs is not only unfit for the place, but is not to be trusted with the custody of the public treasures. How far he has gone in other directions to help his friends and favorites no one can tell.

MORE OF IT.

Further investigation into the condition of the Freedman's Saving Bank and its branches, shows that it is in even a worse condition than was at first supposed. The total liabilities are given at $3,338,896 and its net resources at $3,121,008, a deficiency to begin with of $217,886. The loans on Washington real estate, doubly valued, amount to $1,473,226, and on personal securities mostly worthless $535,160. The resources taken as a whole will not pay 50 cents on the dollar, so that the depositors will unquestionably lose half their deposits. These $2,000,000 of worthless loans have nearly all been made to the members of the Washington Ring, and the loud-mouthed advocates of Civil Rights. A more systematic plan for plucking the poor colored man while pretending to advocate his interests could not have been invented. Experience teaches a dear school, but it appears that the colored man, will have to graduate from it before he fully realizes the situation.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?

When the assessment Ring set about its work, inflating values beyond the highest cash price of the property assessed and valuing men's occupations at more than the tax-payer could earn, we said that it was for the purpose of increasing the taxes by a false pretense. For this we were denounced by the Ring organs, and met with the statement that the taxes this year were to be smaller than last. We have already shown this to be false. As yet we have been unable to get the precise amount of the levy for poor purposes, but are assured that it will not be less than two mills, perhaps three. The school levy is two mills, which makes the millage foot up in the city as follows:

City	4 mills
Fire	1 mill
Old City Special	½ mill
Lawrenceville Special	1 mill
W. W. Int. & Sinking Fund	1½ mills
Business	1½ mills
County	1½ mills
School	2 mills
Poor	2 mills
Total	15 mills

This is practically the *general* tax throughout the city. In some wards it may be from one to two mills less, but in most of them it will be from one to five greater, owing to levies for purely *local* purposes which must be added to the general levy above given. This more than *doubles* the tax over that of 1873. As for instance, in 1873, the "City Tax" was $329,730 59. In 1874 it is 4 mills on a valuation of $176,147,774, which amounts to $704,591 08. Last year the "Fire Tax" amounted to $91,696 89. This year the levy of one mill aggregates $176,147 77. the total amount of taxes collected in 1873 on the items known as City Tax, Fire Tax, Old City Special Tax, Lawrenceville Special Tax, and Business Tax, was $654,551. This year the millage upon the same items—8 mills,—upon the assessed value as above given amounts to the enormous sum of $1,409,202 19 or more than twice as much as it was in 1873. Here are a few figures for tax payers to study. No if we include with this the additional 7 mills for water works interest, county, school and poor purposes, the city of Pittsburgh alone will have to pay $2,642,216.51 which, without the exact figures at hand, we believe is about double what was paid by the entire county in 1873. How do the people like this sort of panning out under the new assesement?

DUE DROPS.

City Tax 1873, $329,730.49; 1874 $704,591.08.

Fire Tax 1873, $91,696.89; 1874, $176,147.77.

Old City Special Tax, 1873; $25,382.97; 1874, $88,073.88.

Lawrenceville Special Tax 1873, $6,619.71; 1874, *only* $176,148.77.

City Business Tax 1873, $201,121.84, 1874, $264,221.65.

Total of the above six items in 1873, $654,551. Total in 1874, $1,409,202.19, or more than double.

How do the people like the showing? Where are the gentlemen who promised reduced taxes as a part of the programe of increased and unreal assessments? Let them step to the front briskly.

THE FIGHT OF THE RINGS.

The corrupt Rings and combinations in municipalities have long been a curse to the tax-payers, but of late they have grown unusually bold in their attempts to grow rich by controlling the local politics, and robbing the people in the name of public improvements and other devices. Mr. Bigelow's bill for legalizing illegal acts, to which we have referred on several occasions is but a part of the work of these corrupt Rings of land pirates. The Philadelphia Press on this subject says:

> It is a well-established fact that the government of American cities is the most corrupt feature of the present demoralization of American politics. Philadelphia is not behind her sisters in this career of degradation. She feels the polluting touch of the corruption complained of in all the departments of her local government, and presents to-day a condition of indebtedness greater than that of the National Government in 1830, and yet she has not a solitary improvement which is in a completed or successful condition, while the estimates for the public works in which she is now engaged are demonstrated by actual extravagant results to be far below what is required to keep the labor engaged to complete them. And yet these estimates were made by civil engineers of the highest ability, and who are compelled to confess that they are unable logically or mathematically to account for the excess in cost of these works, except it is to attribute the result to direct political corruptions and the mal-administration of those who demand a share of profits which they do not earn, and are willing to allow the treasuries over which the people have placed them as watchmen to be robbed to enrich themselves.

What is true of Philadelphia is also true of Pittsburgh, so far as any similarity between the two cases can exist. The same sort of men are at the head of affairs in both cities and for the same purpose—making money. The so-called public works of Pittsburgh, for the last five years have doubled and trebled and even quadrupled the original estimates, and it seems to be a part of the system of the Ring to do precisely this thing. They lead the people to believe that expenditures are to be comparatively moderate, and then after sinking the first estimate, they urge it as an argument why they should spend as much money as they choose to complete the improvement in hand to save the utter loss of the first. It has come to be the case that when an improvement is undertaken, and its estimated cost given, the tax-payers have no idea of what the actual cost is going to be, but it is always safe to double the first estimate with the certainty that it might be too low.

But the squandering of the public money in pretended improvements is not the only way in which the people's taxes are dissipated. There are cliques of jobbers intent on snapping it up in a thousand different ways; and no sooner did the change of Constitutions threaten to destroy their occupations and opportunities than they began to besiege the Legislature—as in the case of Bigelow's "irregularity" bill—for the passage of general laws to aid them in their piratical calling.

The very necessity of them having to uncover themselves ought to enlighten the people as to their character. The best subject for the people to study just now is their tax receipts. From them they may learn an instructive lesson, as to their duty to themselves when next they go to the polls. By a comparison of figures the real estate owner will find that his taxes now amount to as much as his property rented for a few years ago, and they are still on the increase. The public has not yet been informed as to the tax-rate under the new assessment of the Ring, but we confidently predict that a comparison of tax-receipts between this year and last, will show that each property owner and laborer will pay nearly or quite twice as much this year as last. For all of which they have the Ring to thank.

WE are in receipt, in pamphlet form, of the General Corporation Act of Pennsylvania matured and presented by Senator Wallace. It is by far one of the most valuable legislative enactments passed during the present session, and required the most unremitting labor and painstaking on the part of its author. We have not room for even a summary of its provisions, but all persons proposing to form corporations or already belonging to corporations should procure a copy, as it sets forth clearly all their constitutional rights, duties and liabilities. The law is worthy the man who framed it.

GRANT'S friends are on a new tack with regard to Sumner. Neither the President nor Mr. Fish are able to answer the accusations made against them as to Senator Sumner's shameful treatment at their hands, and now have recourse to threatenings. A special telegram to the Telegraph of this city gives one an idea of these new tactics. It is asserted that Mr. Sumner's mind, in his last days, was undoubtedly disordered, and his differences with the Administration grew to be a disease, until he imagined he had been terribly wronged, when the truth was both the President and Secretary Fish thought kindly of him until he attacked their motives and endeavored to clog the diplomatic wheel of the government, by obstructing legislation in the Senate. They then considered it necessary to displace him. The threat winds up with the assertion that "the evidence to sustain the action of the Administration in reference to Mr Sumner is overwhelmingly convincing, and will produce confusion among those who, like Senator Schurz, have committed themselves against the Administration without knowing the truth, or if they do, conceal it." This, however, is a very thin dodge. Grant and Fish will hardly be able to convince the country that Mr. Sumner was crazy.

THE New Orleans Republican, in estimating the approximate damages of the overflow in Louisiana, has carefully prepared a table which contains some interesting figures. The whole area of the State is 30,094 square miles, or about 20,000,000 acres. Of these about one-tenth are improved. There have been seventeen parishes more or less injured by the flood, comprising 587,949 acres, which produce 13,894,856 lbs of rice, 132,079 bales of cotton, and 48,817 hogsheads of sugar, in addition to live stock and other farm products. Estimating the probable crop of rice, sugar, and cotton of these parishes as below, the Republican thinks the proportion of damage may be approximated at one-sixth of the probable product. Thus on the crop of

Sugar, 48,817 hogsheads (estimated with molasses)	$ 5,000,000
Cotton, 132,079 bales	10,000,000
Rice, 14,000,000 pounds	2,500,000
Total	$17,500,000

would give about $3,000,000 as the non-production of these staples alone, to which must be added a great loss in live-stock, poultry, vegetables, and other articles of farm produce. The severity of this immense loss is tempered somewhat by the fact that crops and lands damaged by high water have great powers of recuperation.

THE following letter from Senator Thurman is published in our Ohio exchanges:

> "U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1874.
>
> "MY DEAR FERGUSON: I thank you heartily for your kind letter of the 13th inst., and was very glad to receive the news it contained in regard to the Chaplaincy.
>
> "I knew very well when I refused to join the inflationists that I subjected myself to misapprehensions for a time, and also to the shafts of malignity. But I will not hold office at the price of doing what I know to be wrong. Just as clearly as you could prove that the three angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles, can I demonstrate that the inflationists are in error. And notwithstanding any temporary prejudice that may have been created against me, I have an abiding faith that the Democratic party will not condemn me for being a Democrat, and that men of sense will not find fault with me for following the dictates of reason and the teachings of almost universal history.
>
> "Yours faithfully, A. G. THURMAN."

A CURIOUS fact in South Carolina economics has just come to light. Twenty-seven convicts have been pardoned out of the penitentiary because the State was too poor to provide for their support. This, however, was not the end of the farce. As soon as they were released from durance vile they marched in a body to the Governor and asked for pecuniary relief from the impoverished treasury of the Commonwealth. Whether they got it, or not, is not stated; but it is evident, from the condition of things in the Palmetto State, that "reconstruction" is quite as much needed there now as it was immediately after the war.

COMMENTING upon the Sanborn report the New York Tribune says:

> In any other country but our own, a report like this could lead to only one result. The inculpated officials would be removed. We do not imagine, for a moment that General Grant will turn out a Secretary who happens to suit him personally, merely because he has been proved unfit for the place. When a public officer falls into disgrace, General Grant's custom is either to promote him or give him a recommendation. Unless the House of Representatives should dissent from the report, however, it is surely not unreasonable to think that "these three persons" may judge it proper to resign. If they do not, a resolution of the House will be in order.

GREAT fears were entertained throughout Delaware that should the storm of snow and rain be followed by a freeze the peach crop would be destroyed, and Thursday morning considerable anxiety was felt. Advices from all parts of the State, however, agree that no great damage was done. There was freezing weather as far down as Seaford, but the wind and rain had dried the buds, and thus avoided the threatened calamity. The failure of the crop last year has left the trees in a most healthy condition, and they are thus able to stand more severe weather than under ordinary circumstances. The prospect is excellent.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company ahnounces its regular semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 30th inst. Owing to the panic last fall, the dividend was a scrip one. But now the troubles are all over, the road in all its divisions and branches, is doing a splendid and profitable business, and the stockholders have no reason to fear that there will be any interruption of the regular dividends of ten per cent. per annum in the future.

THE DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE—AUGUST 26TH THE TIME AND PITTSBURGH THE PLACE FOR HOLDING THE STATE CONVENTION—THE PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

[Special Correspondence of The Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1874.

Pursuant to notice the State Committee met to-day at 1014 Walnut street, there being a full attendance. Mr. Nebinger called the Committee to order by stating that in deference to the expressed wish of a great many Democrats throughout the State he had re-convened the Committee for the purpose of reconsidering its action fixing an early day for the meeting of the Convention. He had received a large number of letters on the subject and felt that it was due to the Committee that he should communicate the sentiments contained therein. A very large proportion of the writers advocated a change of time, and he believed a small majority favored a change of place, and it was for this Committee to act now as he felt sure it would act in the best interests of the party.

The Clerk called the roll when the following answered to their names:

Alderman Geo. Moore, Francis L. Moore, John W. Powell, Chas M. Hurley, of Philadelphia. John B. Gotwald, Montgomery; Wm. Beidelman, Northampton; Wm. B. Albright, Berks; Wm. P. Furey, Schuykill; A. L. Roumfort, Dauphin; John R. Anderson, Tioga; Geo. M. Riddle, Cambria; B. M. Nead, Franklin; Geo. M. Heigis, York; John C. Barr, Wm. McClelland, John A. Elder, Allegheny; Thos. N. Brooks, Crawford; Dr. Andrew Nebinger, chairman.

There being a majority of the committee present, the clerk read the minutes of the last meeting.

Letters were also read from Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., of Allegheny, and R. R. Little of Wyoming, advocating change of time, but a continuation of Pittsburgh as the place.

Mr. Barr moved to reconsider the action of the committee in fixing the time and place, in order to bring the matter before the committee. Adopted.

Mr. Charles M. Hurley then offered the following:

Resolved, That the chairman of the State Committee be, and he is hereby instructed to call the next meeting of the State Convention to nominate State officers, at the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, September 4th, at 12 o'clock M.

Mr. McClelland moved to amend by naming Wednesday, August 19th.

Mr. Frank Moore further amended by naming Wednesday, the 26th day of August, which was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the place of holding the Convention.

Mr. Elder moved to adopt Pittsburgh as the place.

Mr. Roumfort amended by substituting Harrisburg.

Considerable debate was had on this proposition, participated in by Messrs. Barr, Turney, Elder, Gotwald, of Montgomery, and Nead, of Franklin, in favor of Pittsburgh and Messrs. Heigis of York, and Roumfort of Dauphin, opposing.

The roll was called with the following result in favor of Harrisburg:

Messrs. Roumfort, Anderson, Heigis, Dr. Nebinger—4.

In favor of Pittsburgh:—Messrs. Messrs. Geo. Moore, F. L. Moore, Powell, Hurley, Gotwald, Beidelman, Albright, Furey, Riddle, Nead, McClelland, Barr, Elder, Brooks—14.

So the question was decided in favor of Pittsburgh by a vote of 14 to 4.

Mr. Barr offered the following:

Resolved, That a sub-committee of five members of this committee be appointed to attend to the preliminary arrangements of the State Convention at Pittsburgh. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Barr, Hopkins, Furey, Mead and Elder.

Mr. Fury offered the following:

Resolved, That whilst we regard a change in the place fixed for the holding of the next State Convention impolitic and under present circumstances undesirable, it is the opinion of this Committee that future State Conventions be held at the State Capital, and we suggest to the coming State Convention the propriety of adopting a permanent rule to that effect. Agreed to.

After a general interchange of opinion as to the prospects of the campaign, between the members of the Committee and the large number of Democrats present, the Committee adjourned. Messrs. John O. James, Hon. S. E. Ancona, of Berks, J. B. Bratton, of Carlisle, Senator Yerkes, of Bucks, Dallas Sanders, of Philadelphia, and other prominent members of the party filled the Committee rooms on Walnut street, and listened to the proceedings of the Committee. Altogether the meeting was enthusiastic and satisfactory throughout.

THE OIL REGION.

THE SHUTTING DOWN PROCESS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Titusville Courier of yesterday prints the following:

PETROLIA, May 5th.

The following report was made to-day by the Producers' Executive Committee:

To F. Prentice, President and members of the Producers Convention:

The undersigned most respectfully report that the movement inaugurated for the purpose of shutting down drilling wells in the Oil Region, have met with great favor, not only with the producers, but with land owners and contractors, as also the laboring men, who show their appreciation of the efforts being made by their advocacy of the measure, giving aid and comfort, and demonstrating the fact that we have been unmindful of our own interest in the production of so much oil. We also feel assured of the success of the movement from the fact, that not one man, who signed the pledge to shut down the wells owned and controlled by him, has violated that sacred honor given in pledge each to the other, and that to-day we feel more confident than we have at any other time during the suspension movement, that our efforts are being seconded by persons from whom we did not expect to receive any aid or comfort whatever. While we find here and there a man who cares nothing for the general welfare of the oil interest, we feel confident that very many will yet join us and thus bring with them parties who will make the list more complete and fix beyond a doubt the fact that we know our rights and dare maintain them. Respectfully submitted.

THOS. J. MCCULLOUGH,
J. SLATTERFIELD,
RICHARD JENNINGS,
GEO. H. NESBITT,
JOHN H. HAINES, } Committee.

CASSIUS.

GRANT SAYS HE WON'T RUN AGAIN.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Some ladies, friends of Mrs. Woodford, wife of the Brooklyn member of Congress, called at the White House, but were refused admission by the watchman. Mr. Woodford, however, soon afterward came to the rescue, and, under his escort, they visited every part of the mansion, and were accorded the honor of a special presentation to the President. In the interview the ladies spoke of the large portrait of the President which adorned one of the rooms on the first floor. The President remarked that he didn't know where he should find a house big enough to hold it when they should leave this. "But," said Mrs. Woodford, "you will be elected for a third term," and this house will hold the picture four years longer." "No," replied the President, "I shall veto that. It would be inflating my term of office, and I will always veto inflation."

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

Mr. WALLACE offered a bill to authorize corporations to increase the security of their bonded indebtedness.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. MCCLURE presented a resolution inviting the people of the whole nation to appropriate aid to the Centennial, and appealing to Congress for support to make it a grand success.

A number of bills passed first reading, but none were finally acted upon or considered.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at three o'clock.

Mr. FOSTER offered a bill to authorize benevolent associations to establish a home for destitute children.

The remainder of the session was devoted to bills on first reading, of minor importance.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The act prescribing the mode of appraisement and payment of damages resulting from the grading of streets in cities was lost.

The following bills were passed finally:

COUNTY POLICE.

An act providing for the appointment of a special detective in counties by the State.

An act authorizing the settlement of certain claims for publishing the New Constitution.

An act relating to parties engaged in the transportation and storage of crude and refined oils, and the issuing of fraudulent certificates or vouchers and providing for monthly reports.

LAWS REQUIRING SEPARATE SCHOOLS REPEALED.

An act repealing the laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive education of children of color.

The bill creating a State Board of Health was killed.

NEW COUNTIES.

The act for establishing new counties passed finally.

The afternoon session was occupied with the second reading of bills.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act authorizing cities to purchase the corporate rights and franchises of gas and water companies.

An act regulating the manner of State advertising.

A supplement to the act relative to limitations of actions.

ACT REGULATING FEES.

An act regulating fees of auctioneers, fixing fees of county Commissioners and of road and bridge viewers.

An act making an appropriation for Purdon's Digest.

An act pensioning Mary Dougherty of Westmoreland county, widow of a soldier of 1812.

MEDICAL.

An act regulating the medical practice.

An act for the suppression of trade in and the circulation of obscene literature, illustrations and advertisements.

SECOND AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

An act repealing so much of the act as requires the Second avenue improvement to be uniform throughout the whole length to be improved.

The act to cure defective acknowledgments of deeds was recommitted.

BILLS PASSED TO A SECOND READING.

The House, at five o'clock, went into consideration of bills on the first reading, and passed the following to a second reading:

An act legalizing and giving effect to agreements of compromise between creditors and debtors.

An act to prevent the employment of children as medicant musicians.

An act making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

An act granting consent to the United States to certain lands bordering on the Ohio river when required for the purpose of erecting dams.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A message was received from the Senate that they had concurred in the resolutions to adjourn on the 15th of May.

NO BILLS AFTER THURSDAY.

The House then passed the Senate resolution preventing the introduction of new bills after Thursday, the seventh of May.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A joint Republican caucus was held to-night, when it was agreed not to extend the time of adjournment, but to work up and get away for sure on the 15th inst.

The Supreme Court is in session here.

The House holds afternoon and night sessions.

HARRISBURG, May 6, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act imposing penalties on employees of railroad and canal companies for selling commodities to companies engaging them and engaging in the business of common carriers thereof.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

An act relative to burial grounds situated in incorporated boroughs.

An act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

CITY COUNCILS.

An act conferring upon Councils of cities power to reorganize the Municipal Departments.

An act to validate the action of officers.

An act relative to selecting and drawing jurors.

An act to punish the traffic in mineral water and other bottles.

An act for the better confirmation of the estates of persons holding title under femme coverts, and providing for curing defective acknowledgments.

GRADING ASSESSMENTS.

Messrs. HUMPHREYS, Graham and Anderson made a streng fight on Senate bill No. 211 relative to assessments for grading and regrading of streets. They succeeded in getting a reconsideration of the bill, but failed to pass it finally, and were compelled to consent to a postponement for the present.

The afternoon session was occupied with bills on first and second reading.

THE HOUSE.

A large number of bills were reported from committees.

Mr. WILLIAMS—An act repealing the Clarion poor house law.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

Mr. CHRISTY—A supplement to the insurance law, negatively.

Mr. NEWMYER—Authorizing notaries to appoint deputies.

Mr. STRANAHAN, Negatively—a day of grace on notes.

Mr. GERWIG, negatively—A resolution

to purchase, for the use of members, bound copies of geological survey.

CONTESTED ELECTION LAW.

Mr. NEWMYER had the general contested election law made the special order for the afternoon session, and moved that the debate be limited to five minutes each.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT called up the House bill No. 101 regulating the sale of liquors.

An unusual amount of noise commenced, and Speaker McCormick said there was no necessity for the House to get into a panic, whenever a liquor bill was reached on the calendar.

AN ANIMATED DEBATE.

Mr. WOLFE—This bill needs an amendment.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Well, amend it.

Mr. TONER—Yes; that's it, you are here to perfect legislation.

Mr. MYER—I deny that it is the duty of the temperance side of the House to perfect your liquor bills. Bring in such bills as will be acceptable.

THE BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. WEBB took the chair and the House refused to consider the bill.

COUNTY RATES.

Mr. NEWMYER called up and passed to a second reading the act relating to county rates and levies on agricultural lands.

Also, an act preventing certain parties in interest to be witnesses.

The bill increasing fees of justices and constables was defeated.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. NEWMYER called up and passed to a second reading the act to secure to married women control of money deposited by them in savings banks.

Mr. ALLISON called up and passed to a second reading the act relating to roads in Washington county.

After finishing two pages of the calender of first reading bills, the House fixed an evening session.

House bill No. 393, an act to repeal an act to permit voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, was not reached on first reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. NEWMYER'S bill relative to contested elections being the special order, was taken up.

Mr. BROCKWAY moved to amend.

CONTESTED ELECTION BILL PASSED.

Speaker McCormick called Mr. Newmyer to the chair, and took the floor against the amendment, and in favor of the bill, which passed without amendment, by a vote of 78 to 14.

Mr. RONEY called up the mercantile appraisers' bill.

Messrs. Christy and others objected. The bill went over.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. LOFTUS called up the bill repealing local option for Luzerne county.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT offered an amendment to extend the same all over the State.

Mr. WEBB raised the point of order that a local bill could not be amended so as to make it a general bill.

Mr. NEWMYER, in the chair, ruled the point of order well taken.

A night session will be held for the consideration of the bill regulating cities, which is fifty pages long.

Numerous messages have been received during the day from members of the Allegheny Board of Control, urging the members to favor Senate bill No. 208, relative to school book commission.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Chas. H. Schriner was at the Capitol to-day, en route to Topeka, Kansas.

Visitors are beginning to assemble for the Grand Army of the Potomac meeting. The Ninth Army Corps will have the first meeting on Monday.

INDIANA.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

JEFFERSONVILLE May 5.—The municipal election to-day passed off with great excitement. The most intense interest was manifested by both the temperance and anti-temperance men. The Democrats carried the entire city except the Fourth ward, by 184 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—The municipal election to-day was one of the most hotly contested that ever took place in this city and the vote the heaviest ever polled, resulting in a victory for Davis, or the anti-temperance party, who have elected nine out of thirteen councilmen. The council stands: Democrats, 16; Republicans, 10; this is the first time for eighteen years that the city has been under Democratic control.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, May 5.—The election for six councilmen to-day resulted in the election of four crusaders and two anti-crusaders. There is a gain of one Democrat in council. Temperance men have a majority of two in council.

TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, April 5.—Neither the Republicans nor Democrats had a straight ticket in the field to-day. The result is the election of four councilmen, nominated by citizens conventions, and one nominated by a workingmen's convention. Two of the councilmen elected are avowed temperance men.

LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, April 5.—Not much interest was felt in the city election to-day except in one or two wards. In the first second and third, there was no opposition, the present incumbents for councilmen being re-elected. In the Sixth ward there was a close contest, the Republican candidate being elected by a majority of 34 votes. In the Fourth ward the Democratic candidate was elected over the temperance competitor by fourteen majority. The Democratic candidate was elected in the Fifth ward by an increased majority. The vote is very light, fully one-fourth smaller than last year. The complexion of Council is unchanged. The first, second and fifth are Democratic, the third and sixth Republican.

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 5.—The municipal election passed off quietly to-day. The temperance question was not made a prominent feature. The only point of interest was in the Second ward which was hotly contested and resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Council by a majority of 223. Republicans who ran as independent candidates were elected from the First, Third and Ninth wards. The rest of the wards went Democratic.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

Special to The Post.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1874.

A full meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held here this evening, Dr. Nebinger presiding.

A resolution was offered and adopted, fixing Wednesday, August 26th as the day for the State Convention.

Pittsburgh was unanimously agreed upon as the place for holding the same.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Barr, Hopkins, Ferry, Meads and Elder were appointed on preliminary arrangements of the same. B.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to resume legislative control of the District of Columbia, and provide for the government thereof.

He said the framework of the bill was much the same as that introduced by the Senator from Maine (Morrill) three or four years ago. A new section is added providing for the appointment of five commissioners to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall receive salaries of $8,000 per annum each, and to be known as the commission for the adjustment of the affairs of the District of Columbia. They are to examine and pass upon all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and cities of Washington and Georgetown, and report the same to Congress, together with a report as to relations between the goverment of the United States and the District, with a view to ascertaining what proportion of existing indebtedness is fairly chargeable to the United States, and what ought to be raised by taxation upon the property of the District, and also what proportion each ought to pay in the future, and generally to make a full report to the next session of Congress upon the foregoing and all allied subjects. Referred to the Joint Committee to investigate the District of Columbia affairs.

TOBACCO.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a resolution instructing the Finance committee to inquire and report, whether the provision of law forbidding the sale of tobacco by the producer thereof to any person not a licensed dealer ought not to be repealed. Agreed to.

THE RELIEF BILL.

The House having returned the bill appropriating $90,000 for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi river, on motion of Mr. Pease, the vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered, and that gentleman offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 instead of $90,000.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill, and Mr. Norwood concluded his argument against its passage.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted an amendment to the Civil Rights bill, providing that its provisions shall apply to schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence authorized by law, and endowed by the United States, or hereafter endowed by any State or the United States.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. VANCE offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of repealing the tax on leaf tobacco, and of changing the character of fines and penalties for a violation of the internal revenue laws. Adopted.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to amend the Homestead law of the 8th of June, 1872, so as to allow honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands without being required to commence settlement and improvement. Referred, on objection, to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FOSTER, (Ohio) from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a report on the Sanborn Contracts. Ordered to be printed and recommitted with leave to report at any time.

PROPOSED NEW STATE.

Mr. MCKEE, from the Committee on Territories, asked and obtained leave for that Committee to report for action on the 21st of May a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

POSTAL DELIVERY.

Mr. TYNER moved to suspend the rules and make in order an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, limiting the free delivery system to towns and cities where there is a population of 20,000 within the corporate limits, instead of being, as at present, within the limits of the office of delivery. Agreed to.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for a more equitable distribution of the national bank currency. The motion to suspend was in the midst of much confusion seconded—93 ayes, 54 nays.

Mr. KASSON then called for the yeas and nays on his motion. Pending that vote, Mr. Ward moved an adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was carried—yeas, 105; nays, 104.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi river, which appropriates $90,000, with an additional section directing the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and army clothing to those suffering, and appropriating $60,000 additional for that purpose.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT FLOOD.

Mr. PEASE said the people of Louisiana and Mississippi had been taxed largely for the construction of levees, and they should have been properly made to resist the freshet. If the money had been properly expended, the desired object would have been accomplished. Louisiana alone had spent twelve million dollars upon the Mississippi levees, and the State of Mississippi had spent ten millions since the war for the same purpose. Five million dollars, honestly and properly expended, would have been sufficient to protect the State of Mississippi from the overflow. The trouble was the

MONEY HAD BEEN SQUNDERED

by irresponsible and reckless parties. The people of Mississippi had no faith in their local government. When he left Mississippi a short time ago, the water was not up to the flood line by twenty-eight inches, but the levees were so badly constructed they would not stand. An economical way to relieve the people was for the government to take charge of these levees, and give the poor people employment in reconstructing them when the water goes down, and not let the negroes suppose the federal government was going to feed and clothe them. He would rather have the country bordering on the Mississippi river given away, than have the people struggling all the time against these wrongs. The Secretary of War should have exclusive control of the relief fund. The State of Arkansas should also be included in the bill, as there was suffering in that State as well as in Mississippi and Louisiana. He thought Mississippi was able to take care of its own poor, but the legislature could not be convened for fifteen or twenty days, and by that time those in want would be beyond any aid.

Mr. CONKLING said, before hearing the Senator from Mississippi, he thought he would have voted for the bill, but as that Senator had stated the State was able to take care of its own poor, any aid that Congress might give should be in the nature of an advance, to be returned to the Government hereafter. As no one in Mississippi was disfranchised, he did not see how it was that the people had no voice in the management of their own affairs,

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

He inquired of the Senator the name of the person who was President of the Upper Levee Board.

Mr. ALCORN said it was M. F. Alcorn, his son.

Mr. CONKLING said he would not remain silent and listen to insinuations that the National Administration was responsible for the sins of omission and commission in the Southern States. The misrule in Mississippi was not brought about by carpet-baggers or non-residents, and the Senator (Alcorn) might as well charge the maladministration he complains of, upon the Sultan of Turkey.

CARPET BAG RULE THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Mr. ALCORN inquired if the Senator from New York (Conkling) did not know that in 1867 and 1868 Congress passed a law forbidding any one from holding office in any southern State, unless that person should take the iron-clad oath, and did he not know that the oath excluded all respectable men of that section from office. The oath was extended even to the voter so that respectable men could not vote.

Mr. CONKLING said he did deny that any man had been denied the right to vote after the State government was organized.

Mr. ALCORN said it was true his son was President of the upper levee Board, but it was also true that the district over which he presided was the only one not overflown to-day. He took the office against his (Alcorn's) advice, but probably did so to prevent fraud, as contracts were about to be given out, and he no doubt did save a large sum of money in that district. Should this appropriation be made now, the disbursement of it should be left solely with the Secretary of War and not put into the hands of those who were itching to get hold of it, and from whom negroes would get but little of it. The officers in his State were not the choice of the taxpayers and he would rather appeal to the Secretary than to those satraps placed over the people.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS TAKE THE PLACE OF HONEST ONES.

He charged that General Ames had removed citizens from boards on districts now overflowed, and put in their places persons who had defrauded the people.

Mr. TIPTON said, when the discussion on this bill commenced, he was told that the people of Mississippi were suffering. It had been kept up so long, that he now had serious apprehensions that they had expired, and he therefore thought the appropriation had better be made for funeral expenses. [Laughter.]

Mr. SARGENT moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PEASE said he deplored this reconstruction debate which had been dragged in by his colleague. He desired to repel the insinuation that the money would be misapplied by State officials. General Ames was an honest man, and the people of Mississippi, without regard to technical faith, gave him the credit of being one.

Mr. SARGENT'S motion to recommit the bill was agreed to.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. GORDON gave notice that he would submit an amendment to strike out the provision of the bill giving all persons full and equal enjoyment of the common schools and public institutions of learning, or benevolence supported in whole or part by general taxation.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution instructing the Joint Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia to inquire whether any officer or employee of the United States or of the District government have been employed in any conspiracy to defeat or hinder the investigation and particularly to inquire into the circumstances connected with the late robbery of the safe in the office of the United States District Attorney. The resolution was adopted.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Hoskins in the chair) on the Centennial bill appropriating three million dollars.

Mr. KELLY opened the debate, speaking of the celebration as a matter to which the honor of the nation had been committed by both legislative and executive departments of the government.

Mr. HALE (Me.) followed in a speech adverse to the measure. His opposition to it was impelled by two general reasons: First—Because the treasury was drained and secondly because, when the enterprise was first introduced, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania joined in most solemn pledges that, if Congress would give the matter its mere sanction, nothing else would be asked.

Mr. PACKARD followed with a speech in advocacy of the bill, which he said commended itself to his judgment, his feeling and his patriotism. He argued that the government was committed to the exhibition as a national enterprise.

Mr. TREMAINE advocated the bill, and said government sanction had been bestowed on the enterprise.

The committee took a recess till half past seven in the evening, the session to be for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of acts in relation thereto. Passed.

The bill provides that when a new bond is given at a port of exportation, the original bond given at the distillery may be cancelled, and further, removes the restriction that spirits must be consigned to a particular port, so that thereafter they may be shipped to the port mentioned or any other.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. FENTON presented a remonstrance of citizens of New York city, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Toledo and Erie, engaged in the transportation of swine from the West to the East, praying that those animals be excepted from the provision of the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. Referred.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hoskins in the chair, on the Centennial appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Cobb in opposition.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Harrison, Frye and Shanks in support of the bill, and Messrs. Phelps, Smith, (O.) and Gunckel in opposition.

Adjourned.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Entire Train Thrown from the Track and Burned—Miraculous Escape of Passengers.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 4.—On Saturday night, a passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad bound East, consisting of an engine, two baggage, one refrigerator, one smoking, one day and three sleeping cars, were thrown from the track at Summit station, about sixty miles west of this place, by a misplaced switch, and all the cars except the refrigerator caught fire and were totally consumed. A large mass of express and mail matter, including the California mail, were burned. The passengers escaped by a miracle. None of them were seriously injured. The engineer, fireman, express messenger and baggage master were badly but not dangerously hurt.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

GREAT IRREGULARITIES DISCOVERED

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—In the House of Representatives to-day Charles Foster, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a report in the matter of the Sanborn contracts.

The Committee, in the first place, state that they have examined, so far as they know, all parties in any way connected with the execution of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made, and that they annex to the report a statement of the testimony. They then proceeded as follows:

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

"The Forty-second Congress, at its second session, repealed all laws which provided for the payment of moieties to informers, so far as related to internal revenue taxes, but in the last hours of the same session, and by means of a Committee of Conference, there was engrafted on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill a provision of seemingly so slight significance as to have been added as the last half of a sentence in one of the usual paragraphs relating to the Internal Revenue Bureau, wherein provisions have been annually made for the support of said bureau. The provision is here quoted: 'Under provisions of this law, contracts were made with W. H. Kelsey, Malcolm Campbell, J. Nicholson, Albert John Clark and John D. Sanborn.'

The committee give the history of the Sanborn contract, and how he had added to it a large number of names of persons alleged to have been guilty of withholding taxes imposed upon legacies, successions and incomes. On the first of July, 1873, Sanborn again asked to amend his contract, and Mr. Richardson, then Secretary of the Treasury, on the seventh of July following, added to his contract the names of five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies, alleged to be indebted to the government for taxes upon dividends and interest paid upon bonds.

SANBORN'S SHREWDNESS.

The committee find that information furnished by paid officers of the government on which collections were made was placed at the disposal of Sanborn, who, availing himself of the information paid for by the government, obtained a contract for the collection of the very claims thus brought to light and found to be due the government. It further appears from the testimony of Sanborn, that when he applied for this

RAILROAD CONTRACT,

he furnished a list of railroads taken from a railroad manual or guide, comprising the names of five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies, being substantially the entire list of railroads within the United States; that, while he had a knowledge of the delinquency of only one hundred to one hundred and fifty of them, he had no knowledge whatever of the delinquency of the remaining four hundred or four hundred and fifty. It also appears that when he so represented it to the officers of the Treasury Department, he was then told that it didn't make any difference, and he put them all in, whereupon he made affidavit then that the entire five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies were delinquent and were indebted to the government. They were accordingly added to the contract.

DEFICIENT MEMORIES OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON AND OTHERS.

In this connection it may be proper to add, that the officers of the Treasury Department including the Secretary of the Treasury himself, seem to have no recollection of this fact as sworn to before the committee by Sanborn in reference to the list of railroads included in his contract.

Here follows a copy of the contract made between Secretary Boutwell and Kelsey:

GRAVE IRREGULARITIES.

The committee call attention to the fact that the law provides for the employment of three persons to assist proper officers in discovering and collecting, while the contracts provide that contractors may proceed to collect, thereby ignoring internal revenue officers altogether, while it should assist the officers.

AN ORDER DISREGARDED.

Secretary Boutwell, on the eighth of June, 1872, by the First order of the Treasury Department issued in relation to the employment of persons under this act, directed that parties applying for contracts shall, to his satisfaction, set forth in a written statement under oath to be held in his office, the character in detail in the claim, the name of the person, firm or corporation withholding money, the laws by the visitation of which the money has been withheld and the evidence by which the claim is to be supported, upon doing which a written contract will be made upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States. The committee believe that this requirement of Secretary Boutwell was in exact conformity to the law, but they are unable to find in any case that the conditions as set forth by the Secretary have been complied with. It is evident that the proper officers of the government referred to in the law could only have been taken to mean officers of the internal revenue. The committee cannot ascertain that the commissioner of internal revenue, or any officer of his department was consulted before, at the time, or since the contracts were made, or that he was advised as to the making of contracts, or of the character of the claims. It was entered thereby to be collected.

A PROTEST FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

In fact, it is shown that the Commissioner wrote a letter protesting against the manner of these collections to the Secretary, which has never been answered. Indeed, this very important officer, to whom belongs exclusively the collection of these taxes, appears to have been studiously ignored by the Secretary of the Treasury, and officers in the office of the Secretary, and without the knowledge of the Commissioner, his subordinates were directed to assist these contractors, and in no case can the Commissioner find that the contractors assisted this officer.

SANBORN OBTAINS FULL SWAY.

The whole power of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as well as the entire machinery of the government for the collection of taxes, was placed at the disposal of Sanborn. By letters from Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson, requiring supervisors and collectors of internal revenue to assist him in the examination of official records, etc., the Commissioner finds that some of the agents of Sanborn, who were not employees of the government, were without authority of law furnished by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury with special letters to supervisors and collectors throughout the country, calling upon said officers to aid and assist them as they might require; in addition to this, to more completely arm them with power, two of the same agents were furnished with the service of the Commission of the Solicitor of the Treasury. It is the opinion of the Commissioner that a very large percentage, if not all of the $437,000 of taxes collected by Sanborn, were not a proper subject of contract under the law, and these taxes should and would have been collected by the officers of the internal revenue in the ordinary discharge of their duty.

MORE FRAUD.

It is shown by the evidence before the committee that about $10,000 was collected by Supervisors Hawley and Simmons from taxes imposed by schedule "C" of the internal revenue laws for the collection of which no contract was made with Sanborn or any one else. Nevertheless, Sanborn claimed and was allowed fifty per cent. thereof. The committee cite the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, a full account of which has been published, and go on to say that the theory of the law as administered is completely reversed, and instead of three persons being employed to assist, the proper officers of the government have been made to assist them. It is certain that a continuance of this system must work to a greater or less extent a demoralization of the entire outside working force engaged under the internal revenue bureau in the collection of revenues.

ALARMING LOOSENESS DISCOVERED.

The committee, feeling alarmed at the apparent looseness with which the laws have been administered were desirous of ascertaining where the responsibility rested, where it would seem to block somewhere in the Treasury Department.

PROFOUND IGNORANCE OF OFFICIALS.

They have had before them the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Sawyer and the Solicitor of the Treasury. These officers gave but little information, and exhibited an entire want of knowledge as to the manner of making the contracts, administering the law or of provisions of the law itself. His only connection, so far as he could remember with these transactions, was in affixing his signature to the various papers presented to him as a mere matter of office routine, without knowing their contents. The Assistant Secretary disclaimed any part or particular knowledge of law or contracts, and he, in like manner, affixed his signature as a matter of office routine. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, by their testimony, show that the papers were prepared by the Solicitor, thus indicating the responsibility upon him. The Solicitor, in turn, testified that he is simply the law officer of the Treasury Department and a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury, without any power in regard to the administration of this law except that expressly given by the Secretary; that he had consulted, in every instance, with the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; that he had, in all cases, simply obeyed the direction of his superior officers, and tha the contracts and various orders of the Department were well known to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

PERSISTENT EFFORTS OF TREASURY OFFICIALS TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY ON EACH OTHER.

The disagreements and contradictions given respectively by these gentlemen, as appear from their testimony, is a matter greatly deplored by the Committee, as by it they are unable to fix upon any one or any where the responsibility for maladministration of this law, and they look with serious apprehension upon the apparent efforts of these gentlemen to transfer the responsibility each from himself to the other. While the Committee, therefore, are unable to determine where the responsibility rests, they cannot, in justice to themselves, ignore the fact that these three persons deserve severe condemnation for the manner in which they have permitted this law to be administered. While the Committee thus severely criticise these officials of the Treasury Department, directly charged with the administration of this law, they find nothing in peaching the integrity of Secretary Boutwell or Richardson's action, and the testimony does not prove that the Secretaries or any of their associates were influenced by corrupt motives. It is due to the Treasury officials to say that as far back as the administration of the Treasury Department, by Secretary Guthrie; such contracts were made for the collection of moneys due the United States in extraordinary cases, and that this practice was continued up to the time when Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. When he came into office, he found a number of contracts in evidence, and his Solicitor testifies that, after a thorough and exhaustive examination he found no authority in law permitting them to be made, and the Secretary of the Treasury at once annulled them, and that nothing of any consequence was ever collected from this class of contracts.

HUNTING A CAUSE FOR THE IRREGULARITIES.

Under the act of 1870, a number of contracts were made by Secretary Boutwell, and although it was represented to the Secretary that large sums were due the government, and parties making contracts proposed to be able to collect what was due, the amount collected was very small. The light of experience of the Treasury Department in the contract business is here referred to. The officers, we are told, concluded that parties proposing to take contracts under the law of May, 1872, would fail to make collections in any considerable amount, and this may account for the apparent neglect of this department to carefully and strictly enforce the law, and it is further due to the present Treasury officials to say that not only was this law enacted while the predecessor of the present Secretary was in office, but that the first contracts were made by him and the general policy of the administration subsequently pursued was determined upon while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary [illegible]

CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT BY THE COMMITTEE.

The committee are of the opinion that any system of forming collection of any portion of the revenues of the government is fundamentally wrong; that no necessity for such law exists for the reason that the Secretary of the Treasury, and head of national revenue bureau are fully empowered by law to make all collections of taxes, including taxes due on account of repealed laws. The internal revenue bureau is possessed of a full knowledge of the laws relating to the collection of revenue and has all the machinery necessary for their full and complete enforcement and has full authority in extraordinary cases to pay at discretion for information, Congress annually making appropriations therefor. Any law that provides for any other method of collecting taxes, the duty of which collection is imposed on any department of the government is in fact a reflection on the department charged with that duty.

REPEAL OF THE LAW RECOMMENDED.

The Committee, in view of facts herewith presented, believe that the law of May 8, 1872, should be repealed, and contracts made thereunder should be revoked and annulled, and they also believe that for every service rendered by these contractors, exorbitant reward has been made for every equity which they might claim. More than enough has already been paid for every legal claim. Settlement has been perfected on a most liberal scale. In some cases the Committee are satisfied that moneys have been paid to a contractor to which he was not entitled under the law. Now, when the whole subject has been investigated in order to end forever all demands against the Treasury on this account, to avoid the danger that a lax administration, under careless officers, may at some future time afford a new opportunity to assail the Treasury under the color of these contracts, the statute should in terms exclude them from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and all further claim on their part. To accomplish the purpose here indicated, the Committee report to the House a bill embodying the above conclusions.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is a full text of the bill reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means relative to the Sanborn contracts:

Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the act entitled an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30th, 1873, and for other purposes, approved May 8th, 1872, as provides for the employment by the Secretary of the Treasury of not more than three persons to assist proper officers of the government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States when the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to revoke and annul all contracts for the collection of such taxes made under and by authority of said act.

Sec. 2—That the Court of Claims shall have no authority to consider or decide upon any claims for damages by reason of the discontinuance of contracts aforesaid, or for any profits or percentage under them.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Casey & Fogarty vs. Francis Kennedy, action on a book account, verdict for plaintiff for $243 55.

In the case of William L. Jones, trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., an action to recover on a promissory note for $5,000, drawn to the order of Calvin Adams, and endorsed by Calvin Adams and Moorhead, Adams & Co., the jury found for plaintiff the full amount of the note, with interest, making $5,279 66.

The case of James Rafferty, trustee of the Parks Savings Company of Allegheny City, vs. John Spear & Co., an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

Thomas Mellon filed an appeal from the assessment of the Commissioners on a lot, the property of the plaintiff in the Third ward. The appeal was allowed and notice ordered to be given the Commissioners.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

The case of Nathaniel Ballantine vs. William Kearns, William Sheidan, Henry Brown and James Hood, an action to recover for slander, is on trial. This case, as our readers will remember was tried last year. The defendants are charged with having circulated a report that plaintiff at a meeting in the U. P. Church in Temperanceville deposited some money in the collection box and afterward surreptitiously took it out. The case at the time was decided against the plaintiff who moved for a new trial which was granted.

The case of the Germania Savings Bank, of Allegheny vs. Charles Goettman, an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

The case of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut vs. Robert Thorne and sureties, an action to recover money collected still holds the boards.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless

The regular May term of this Court began yesterday. As the requisite number of Grand Jurors did not put in an appearance, those present with the Petit Jurors were discharged until this morning.

Following was the business transacted:

U. S. vs. thirty-three acres of land and the distillery owned or claimed by David Young. The return day of the attachment and monition was extended twenty days.

U. S. vs. David Young, charged with distilling spirits without giving bonds. Defendant was surrendered by his surety and in default of bail was ordered to be committed to the Allegheny county jail.

Charles Grambo, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petitions of J. M. C. Rauch and the Germania Savings Bank, creditors, for the ascertainment of liens, was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Ulrich B. Gillett, brankrupt, Susquehanna county. Petition of Dickson & Burrows for compensation as solicitors was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Heckleman & Hammell, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate was presented and sale confirmed.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Strouse, trustees, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., an action to recover on a note for $3,000 with interest, discounted by the Allegheny Homestead Bank, judgment of non suit entered.

John Rose vs. Hesterman & Vatter, an action for damages for alleged breach of contract on the part of defendants in shipping a lot of bad hay to plainsiff, the jury was withdrawn and case continued at costs of plaintiff.

James Rafferty, trustee of the Park Savings Bank, of Allegheny city, vs. Speer & Co., an action on a note, with consent of defendants a verdict for $1,061 41, was rendered for plaintiff.

Two cases of George W. Friend vs. Hiram Thompson, an action on a bond and an action on a book account, are on trial

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

The case of Balentine vs. Kearns et al., is still on trial.

In the case of Peter Bolster, executor of August Hillman, deceased, vs. Henry Brant[illegible] found for plaintiff for $2,800.

The case of the Traveler's Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., vs. Robert Thorn, et al. is still on trial.

The case of Benjamin James and wife vs. the Pennsylvania Company is on trial. This is an action brought to recover damages for the killing of a child of plaintiffs on the Fort Wayne Railroad. It is claimed that the train which ran over the child, was running at a higher rate of speed than was allowed by an Allegheny city ordinance, in which city the accident occurred.

In the case of the Germania Savings Bank vs. Goettman, a verdict for defendant was rendered.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Samuel R. McClean, on petition of assignee, an order was made directing John Knox Marshal to transfer to said assignee the ten shares of the capital stock of the Keystone Bank of Pittsburgh, assigned to him by said bankrupt.

The following true bills were found by the Grand Jury: United States vs. C. R. Henry, for unlawfully detaining and opening a letter, and searching, embezzling and destroying the same, vs. same, indicted for stealing and abstracting certain notes of value from a letter.

United States vs. Peter Larkins, for retailing liquor without paying special tax. The case of Peter Larkins was called up for trial. The case was submitted to the jury without argument, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

In the case of the United States vs. David Wright, indicted for forging a paymaster's check, on motion of District Attorney Reed, in pursuance of instructions given by the Attorney General, a nolle pros. was entered on payment of the amount of the check and the costs.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

A non-suit was entered in one of the cases of Geo. W. Friend vs. Hiram Thompson. In the other a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $395 06.

In the case of Hubley, Adams & Co. vs. the Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny City; an action on a fire insurance policy for $617 29, plaintiffs received a verdict for $686 46.

In the case of James P. Speer and Anna R. Speer vs. H. Edward House, the Court ordered judgment to be entered for plaintiff.

In the case of Bell vs. Munhall, an action for labor performed by plaintiff while in the service of defendant, is on trial. The defendant claims he never employed the plaintiff.

District Court—Judges Ewing Kirkpatrick and White.

The three cases of Ballentine vs. Karns et al, Travellers' Insurance Company vs. Thorne et al, and Benjamin James et ux, vs. the C. & P. R. R. Co. are still on trial.

In the case of the German Savings Bank vs. Goettman, defendant moved for and assigned reasons for a new trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Grand Jury returned true bills against the following parties:

Daniel Young, of Indiana county, indicted for failing to make proper registers and distilling without giving bond.

Geo. Stearing, Erie county, indicted for having in his possession, and attempting to pass, a counterfeit note.

Robert E. Devore, Clarion county, charged with having in his possession counterfeit Treasury notes. Owing to absence of material witnesses, trial was continued till October term.

John Earl, indicted for making and passing five cent nickles.

Seth Todd Perley, indicted for withholding money as a claim agent.

Samuel Norris, making and passing counterfeit coin.

John Earl, John Eaton and Beulah Eaton, making and counterfeiting nickle coin.

Angeline Gardner, Perry Woodward, Benjamin F. Walker and Charles H. Harris, making and passing counterfeit half dollar scrip and five cent nickles.

David D. Williams, Cashier of the First National Bank of Connellsville, embezzling and misapplying funds of said bank.

Charles R. Henry, Pittsburgh, charged with robbing the mail, was tried, and a verdict of guilty rendered.

Daniel Young, Indiana county, indicted for illicit distilling. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Indiana county jail, and fined $500 and costs.

Nellie Durant, Venango county, charged with passing counterfeit money, but not yet indicted. Defendant being unable to pay the expenses of essential witnesses, an order was made directing the United States Marshal to summon the same at the expense of the Government.

John McKinley, habeas corpus ordered to issue to the Warden of the Allegheny county jail for the body of James Stewart, a witness for the defendant in this case, On trial.

John Carr, Jefferson county. Attachment ordered to issue for the arrest of certain U. S. witnesses.

Moses McCue vs. the Pennsylvania Enameling Company, debtor, in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh. Answer of debtor filed, and order made for jury trial at next term at Pittsburgh.

Michael Biglin, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of Hiram Bodle et al., creditors, for the ascertainment of liens, presented and approved, and assignee directed to pay the sums allowed.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Hercules, in admiralty. Exceptions filed to Commissioner's report on distribution of the fund. Brown & Lambie for exceptants. Order made for the payment of seamen's wages, wharfage, hospital dues, Commissioner's fees and Court costs.

Howe Sewing Machine Company vs. D. M. Smith, Lawrence county, debtor, in bankruptcy. Proceedings discontinued.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THROUGH freights on the Pennsylvania railroad is increasing largely.

THE Burgettstown, Washington county Bank, was victimized recently by a forged note to the amount of one thousand dollars.

LANCASTER claims the honor of having naturalized the first Chinaman as long ago as September, 1860.

THE young ladies of Latrobe who are about to be married, tell their friends that they are about to be "Siameset."

JOHN MCMAHON, master miner at Bloomfield, Perry county, is the proud papa of triplets, two girls and a boy, who were doing well at last accounts.

A GERMAN named M. Bohrer, living in Erie, told his family, "You see me now. Well you don't know as you will ever see me again," and then went and hung himself to a tree in the woods.

THE second reunion of the Eighty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers will be held at Washington, Pa., on the 17th and 18th of September next, at which time and place the reunion of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment will also take place.

A LARGE Anti-secret Society meeting was held lately at York Springs, in Adams county, which created quite a sensation throughout that community. Rev. J. M. Bishop, of Chambersburg, addressed the meeting for two hours and forty minutes. He is a minister of the United Brethren Church.

THE Savings Bank at New Milford, Pa., was entered, and the safe blown open, on the morning of Wednesday, April 22d. James Aitken, who was in the building at the time, was bound to a chair, while the burglars did their work. They blew off the outer door, but failed to break open the inner one. They were very bold in their operations, but failed to secure any [illegible]

THE arrangements for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and other army societies, and the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Harrisburg on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, are almost completed, and give promise of a gala time for many veterans who are expected to attend. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Burnside, McDowell, Belknap, Franklin and other distinguished soldiers will be present.

ON Wednesday of last week, two women, one of whom was named Mrs. Garris, attempted to cross the Conemaugh river in a skiff at Northwest, a few miles below Blairsville, when the boat began drifting towards the rapids. Becoming alarmed, they jumped out and tried to get in the shore. This one of the women succeeded in doing, being a good swimmer. Mrs. Garris, however, was drowned, and although diligent search has been made for her body it has not been recovered.—Greensburg Argus.

WE

HEARTRENDING HOLOCAUST.

WHOLESALE MURDER AND CREMATION.

A WELL-KNOWN FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS FIRST BRUTALLY MURDERED AND THEIR BODIES BURNED TO A CRISP, TOGETHER WITH ALL BLOODY TRACES OF THE REVOLTING TRAGEDY---THEIR OWN DWELLING MADE THEIR FUNERAL PILE---THEIR HIRED MAN BELIEVED TO BE THE MURDERER---A HATCHET THE INSTRUMENT---THE CORONER EMPANELS A JURY IN THE CASE---POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION---FULL PARTICULARS OF THE HORRIBLE MASSACRE---THEORY OF THE MURDER.

[From the Daily Post of Friday.]

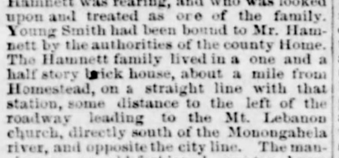
The soul-sickening spectacle of a whole family murdered in cold blood, and their ate happy home converted into their funeral pile, is so revolting that we shudder as we write the details of a quintuple tragedy which was enacted some time on Wednesday night, in Mifflin township, about a mile to the southwest of Homestead, near the City Farm, and which has not been outdone in the annals of horror since the nfamous Bender butchery in Kansas some years ago.

THE VICTIMS

were Mr. John Hamnett a well to do farmer, his wife, his two children, Emmie and Ida, and a servant boy named Robert Smith. John Hamnett came to Mifflin township about 1853, from England, and at the time of his awful end was probably 45 years of age. By thrift and frugality he had obtained possession of the seventy-two acres of farm land and the substantial brick house he occupied up to Wednesday night. Mrs. Hammett was a Miss McIlhenney, was forty years old, and had been John's wife some six years. Several children were born to them at the family home; those who lived to meet their dire fate being Ida, aged five years, and Emmie, aged about three. Robt. Smith, the fifth victim, was a lad of fourteen years, whom Mr. Hamnett was rearing, and who was looked upon and treated as one of the family. Young Smith had been bound to Mr. Hamnett by the authorities of the county Home. The Hamnett family lived in a one and a half story brick house, about a mile from Homestead, on a straight line with that station, some distance to the left of the roadway leading to the Mt. Lebanon church, directly south of the Monongahela river, and opposite the city line. The mansion was an old-fashioned country home with a hall in the center and rooms on either side.

FINDING THE BODIES—CREMATION.

About three o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Francis Ackerman saw the Hamnett mansion in flames. He aroused a neighbor, Mr. John Hays, and the two ran to the scene of the fire only to find a pile of blazing ruins. The pump was on fire; no water could be procured, and as a high wind was blowing at the time they saw it was useless to attempt to do anything until the flames had died out. There was no evidence that the Hammetts had escaped from their burning home, though as their sleeping department was level with the lawn, it was certain had they been awake when the fire broke out they could have easily escaped. It was fully five o'clock, two hours after the discovery of the fire before it began to die out, and a few of the most daring among the neighbors ventured to search the ruins. They entered, and were met by a sickening odor as if of roasting human flesh. The search resulted in the finding of the bodies of Mrs. and Mr. Hamnett and their daughter, Ida, in what was know as the sitting room of the house, on the right hand side of the hall back. Portions of their clothes still adhered to the charred remains, and from these their bodies were easily identified. Young Smith's body was found in a room on the left of the hall. This diagram will give the reader a better idea of the position of the bodies and the order in which they were discovered:



EVIDENCES OF FOUL PLAY.

Ex-Coroner J. G. West, who has been sojourning for some time back on the well known West estate in that vicinity, heard of the affair, and knowing the duties of the Coroner, advised the careful removal of the four bodies to a tool-shed on the premises, which was done. The body of Little Emmie was not found, and is supposed to have been entirely consumed. The remains of Ernest Love, a young, stout, hearty German, twenty-five years of age, who was employed by Mr. Hamnett on the farm were not recovered also, and it is to him that suspicion points strongly, almost overwhelmingly, as the author of the murder.

After the bodies were taken to the tool-house, a mere glance sufficed to show that that a most foul murder had been committed. Across the parchment-like skin, at the throat of the boy's body, were two deep cuts, while the entire side of his skull was cut and mashed, evidently done with the hammer end of a hatchet, which lay near by, and which just fitted the ghastly indentations. Another mass of bones and charred flesh, with a semi-calcined skull, was what had been John Hamnett, and near him lay a few handfuls of bones, all that remained of little Ida Hamnett. The latter's skull showed the same cuts and marks. On a bench near by lay the most awful sight of all, so frightful to gaze upon that strong-bearded men turned shudderingly aside, and the few women, who timidly gazed in, broke out into stifled shrieks. It was the skull and spinal column of Mrs. Hamnett, the former with the awful imprint of the murderous hatchet, and the latter a fused mass of feathers from her bed clothes and roasted viscera. Proof that the wretched woman had met her doom while awake and dressed existed in the presence of the indestructible portions of her hoop skirt, which clung in serpentine wreathing about the awful mass.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett were visiting the family of Mr. Samuel G. West, at Homestead, and remained until after ten o'clock. Meanwhile the children at home had been left with Love and the boy Smith. The former, however, it was afterward learned, had come down to Homestead, and had spent some time there at Louis Miller's tavern and Peter Myer's tavern, but whether he obtained liquor or not is not known certainly. In fact, he was not generally known to be other than a sober, steady young fellow. He, also, during this visit purchased some candy to bring home to the children. The Hamnetts must have been stricken down immediately on entering the house, as from the appearance of the bodies they had not yet laid aside their wrappings. It is possible that the murderers were in the house on the return of the parents, and finding themselves discovered killed them also, in order to escape.

THE INQUEST BEGUN.

Coroner McCallin reached the scene of the tragedy about noon, and empanneled the following jury: J. G. West, Henry Kilkerton, Ozra Wilkinson, Emanuel Morton, Jas. McDonald and Jacob W. Smart, who viewed the remains and adjourned to meet in Homestead at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Wood made a post mortem examination of the remains, which resulted in his finding the wounds above described. He is strongly of the opinion that the Hamnetts, father, mother, daughter and young Smith were first murdered, and then the house set on fire to

COVER UP THE CRIME.

The nearest neighbor to Mr. Hamnett was Mr. Vonderey, whose house was located about two hundred yards distant from the scene of the tragedy. There are other houses within a stone's throw of Mr. Vonderey, but it seems that no one heard anything unusual during the night, and scores of the citizens residing in Homestead, and who came to the city on the early trains on the P. V. & C. R. R., knew nothing of the affair until noon. One gentleman, residing on the top of the hill at Homestead, says he heard his dog barking about twelve o'clock and discerned the tread of a man's footsteps passing, but he paid no heed to it, as coal miners frequently remain down at the tavern at Homestead until it closes and then pass over to the hill to their homes. Mr. Hamnett was an Englishman by birth and was an old resident of Mifflin township. He owned a splendid farm, and was upposed to be the possessor of considerable money, which, it is thought, he kept in his house. He was a man well liked in the whole community and was not known to have a single enemy in the whole township.

The mother-in-law of Mr. Hamnett, Mrs. McIlheny, who was on a visit to the family of Mr. Samuel West, and was not at the mansion on Wednesday night, heard nothing of the affair until late yesterday morning. The murdered couple were members of the Methodist Church at Homestead, and the funeral will take place this afternoon from that place.

THEORY OF THE MURDER.

The most natural theory that suggests itself after inspecting the ruins of the once happy Hamnett mansion, and viewing the sickening spectacle presented by the charred remains, taken in connection with all the circumstances that surround the terrible tragedy, is that Ernest Love, whose body has not yet been found in the ruins, and who was known to have been in the house during the early part of the evening, first stifled the cries of young Robert Smith; locked the two little girls in a room, after giving them candy, which he had purchased previously that evening during his visit to Homestead, as spoken of above; that he then "went through" the house; obtained what plunder he wanted at his leisure, and when Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett returned, about ten o'clock, that he attacked Mr. H. with the hatchet; that he then gave the coup d'etat to Mrs. H., and proceeded again at his leisure to search the house for money. In order to conceal the crime, it is the general opinion that he deliberately set fire to the house in a manner which would ensure its destruction, as well as completely consume the bodies of his five victims. Up to this point all the theories agree. The fact that any portion of the remains of little Emmie were not recovered would only serve to show either that they were thoroughly consumed, or else that the child was abducted. We incline to the former opinion. It is not probable that he would care to burden himself by taking her with him very far, and in such an event, she might be found, dead or alive, in the neighborhood. Most persons believe, however, she perished in the flames. Some clues have been obtained, which, it is to be hoped, when vigorously followed up, will tend to solve this mysterious massacre, but of which we do not feel at liberty to speak for the present. We may say, however, in passing, that Love is believed to have one or more accomplices. Citizens of Homestead recall the appearance in the locality of the murder within a very few days of very suspicious looking strangers, and of distinct threats some of them were overheard to make, not against any one in particular, but simply regarding the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the township generally. The people living near the scene of the tragedy are terribly excited over the horrible affair, and threats of dire vengeance have been made under the first impulse of horror against the brutal assassin or assassins. Up to this writing no arrests are reported.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

Pleasure travel, which has become so common with all classes of Americans during the summer months, is anticipated by many as the most enjoyable event of the entire year. It, therefore, becomes a momentous question how this recreation, often limited by considerations of economy both of time and means, can most profitably and pleasantly be enjoyed. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has gained a high reputation for the facilities it annually presents this class of travelers, and the popularity its lines enjoy is well merited. They extend into the most interesting portions of the Middle States, and excursionists can be carried over them for long distances at low rates, without annoying charges or transfers. Its roadway and rolling stock are probably the most perfect in America, and its management is complete, careful, and courteous. As a consequence the comfort of travelers is assured and their safety guaranteed. So far as scenery goes, no lines of railroad on the continent can surpass those running through Pennsylvania. Magnificent agricultural panoramas, beautiful river views, splendid mountain pictures, picturesque hills and valleys, lovely villages, and flourishing towns and cities are seen in quick succession. The State of Pennsylvania is in itself an interesting study. Its bosom holds all the apthracite and much of the bituminous coal found on the continent. Its hidden fountains produced the larger portion of the oil now so essential to the comfort and industry of the world. Its territory is washed by the tides of the Atlantic and the waters of Lake Erie, and is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by rivers navigable more than two thousand miles. Its boundaries completely separate New England and New York from the Mississippi valley; and its entire area is dotted by scenes of more than ordinary historical interest. The accommodations provided for summer tourists on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are unsurpassed. Good hotels in all the towns reached by it are the rule, not the exception, and many of them are elegant in all their appointments. It would be difficult to select any highway of travel anywhere that can compare, in the essentials of comfort, safety, expedition, and interest, with the magnificent system of railroads managed by this company.

IT GIVES me pleasure to inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the Bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take his bed. I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort we concluded to give the expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of Croup with it, and two other cases of Bronchitis. I therefore can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.—Peter Sauter, Lansburgh, Le-Seur County, Minn. WSM&W

BENNETT'S Branch Railroad is completed, and to-day trains will run through from Redbank, on the Allegheny river, to Driftwood on the West branch of the Susquehanna river.

THE HAMNETT HOLOCAUST.

Discovery of the Missing Girl's Body.

THE CORONER BEGINS THE INQUEST.

[From Daily Post of Saturday.]

The excitement over the brutal butchery and burning of the Hamnett family, near Homestead, in Mifflin township, about four miles from the city line, grows in intensity, which threatens to increase with each moment of suspense until the supposed murderer, Ernest Love, is arrested. Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Coroner McCallin opened the inquest. The jurors having viewed the charred remains of the Hammetts, were convened in the little station house at Homestead, and the following testimony was taken:

THE POST-MORTEM—NATURE OF THE WOUNDS—MURDER CERTAINLY.

Dr. E. A. Wood, sworn—There are four kinds of testimony connected with the subject under consideration, by which I, as a medical man, determine the question of murder in the family of Hamnett, and which I offer to the jury, hoping they may enable you to bring in an intelligent verdict. The first is, wounds of the skulls and the brains; second, the kind of wounds; third, the presence of clotted blood on the surface and near the wounds; and fourth, the dress of the adults, establishing the fact that they were not in bed. To these might be added another corroborative proof, for if it can be shown that one of this unfortunate family was murdered, it is presumptive evidence that all four must also have been murdered. The body of the child was so nearly destroyed by fire that any mark of other violence was not apparent. The proof of its having met with a violent death anterior to the fire, rests entirely on the corroborative testimony, which I think warrants you in a verdict of murder. As to its identity, I can only say that it is doubtful which child it is. There was left one tooth, the first molar, in the upper jaw. She must have been at least seven, and as there were no other teeth, it is presumed that she could not have been much older. The next body examined was that of a boy apparently twelve or thirteen years old. The bedding preserved his body from incineration and many previous marks were comparatively distinct. I found three incised wounds in the throat, none of which were sufficient to cause death. The skull was fractured and the brain structure broken down in a manner sufficient to cause death. Those injuries were the effect of blows of some powerful person. The character of the wounds show pretty conclusively that they were inflicted by a blunt instrument. The pole of a hatchet exactly accommodates itself to the fracture of the skull. As a hatchet was found near his body, I believe he was murdered by two blows with that instrument. These wounds could not have been produced during or after the burning of the body. Additional evidence of murder is the evidence of clotted blood entangled in the hair on the back of the head. This blood must have been deposited there before the burning. No bleeding, especially for that part, could possibly have occurred from the bursting.

Dr. Thomas corroborated the testimony of Dr. Wood in all material points, having been in consultation with him in the post mortem examination.

THE HAMNETTS' LAST VISIT—ERNEST LOVE.

Mr. S. G. West, sworn—I went up Wednesday evening at six o'clock to Hamnett's to try and get a hay cart; met Mrs. H. at the door; she remarked she was going to our house; told her she had better wait and go down with me; Mr. Hamnett and hired man cut hay and went to supper; Mrs. H. remarked she had given the hired man fifty cents; drove to Porter's and stayed there till half-past ten o'clock in the evening; Hamnett and wife walked home together; it would take an hour probably to get home; went as far as the gate with them; knew Love; he was about five feet eight inches in height; he had a black mustache and black straight hair; had a mark I think on one of his cheeks.

THE FIRE DISCOVERED.

Mr. Schultz, sworn.—Saw the fire at four o'clock; when I got there the house was caved in; saw nobody about; sent my boy down to Mr. Farbach's to wake him; my opinion is the fire started on the east side of the house; saw nobody about; noticed no foot-prints; the ground was frozen; never knew Hamnett had a hired man; never visited Hamnett's.

Mr. Ackerman, sworn.—Saw the fire; started to wake Mr. Horner; it was half past three o'clock when I got up; when I got there the house was in full blaze; got to fire at four o'clock; it was light moonlight, breaking day; have been at Hamnett's, but not since Love was hired there; did not know him; the ground was frozen hard; couldn't see my own tracks.

LOVE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

Robt. Calhoun, sworn.—Live a short distance from Hamnett's; was apprised of the fire about five o'clock. [Witness exhibited portions of charred clothing and buttons taken from one of the bodies.] Knew hired man, Love; he was a German; he didn't understand English; had to make signs to him; Mr. H. was over to see me Tuesday; had a talk with him; Hamnett said Love was a good hand and a quiet man; think Love came from Birmingham; never knew his name till yesterday; never noticed any scars on his face; considered him a very stout man; don't know whether Hamnett kept any money in the house; he sold a large crop of apples; saw something which looked like charred remains.

THE AXE.

D. K. Calhoun, sworn—Found axe in ruins; know the axe well; that is Hamnett's axe; he put his money in bank; told me it was very foolish to keep money in his house. [Witness described Love's appearance.] Didn't like his appearance; had a bad eye in his head; didn't like his looks; Dave told me he had deserted from the German army:

THE MISSING BODY OF LITTLE EMMIE FOUND.

William Wilson testified that about eight o'clock yesterday morning he had found the spinal cord and a small tuft of hair, evidently a portion of the remains of the youngest child, under the ruins of the stairway, which had divided the rooms.

HAMNETT'S MONEY.

Wm. Cox, Sworn—Don't know if Hamnett kept money in the house or not; he was always a very close man; never knew of him giving checks; saw charred papers; don't know if they were government bonds or not; could not tell what the papers were; saw the tin box; think it must have been full of papers; has told my wife, who can speak German, that he had been in this country six months; he was a good sized man, five feet eight, perhaps.

LOVE'S VISIT TO THE VILLAGE.

Peter Myers, sworn—Live in village; keep store; Love was in my store night before last; he bought fifty cents worth sugar and three cents worth of candy; said candy was for children; he bought twenty cents worth of cigars; wrapped them up; he kept two out; nobody was with him; he tied his horse at the door; Love told me where he was from, but don't remember where it was; couldn't understand his kind of German very well; he went out once from the store to look at the horse; I went out, too; got his package and went away; didn't see him again.

Louis Miller, sworn—Don't know Love at all; he took a glass of beer at my saloon, but I didn't know him; men in the room told me afterward that he had been there; it was some time about eight o'clock; knew everybody there but him.

Mr. Wilson, sworn—Saw Love take a drink at Louis Miller's; Mrs. Smith told me a heavy-set man, speaking bad English, called at her house and inquired the way to Hamnett's about two weeks ago; knew nothing more.

LOVE COULD TALK ENGLISH—A SUSPICIOUS STRANGER.

Samuel Smith, sworn—Don't know anything in particular about the hired man; never noticed any scars on his face; he could talk fair English; my wife told me about eight or ten days ago that a ragged-looking, ugly fellow, heavy-set, called at my house and inquired for Hamnett's place; he spoke German; my wife didn't like his looks; think my wife could recognize the man again.

[Mr. Schultz here stated that a man had called at his house about that time; a small man, tolerably well dressed.]

Peter Myers was here asked whether Love had lit one of the cigars before leaving his store, and he said he had, and put the other in his pocket.

A BROTHER OF DECEASED ON THE STAND.

Dr. J. C. Hamnett, sworn—Am brother of the deceased; he lived here since 1847; don't know whether he kept any money in the house; didn't know Love, the hired man; have not visited my brother's house since last fall; think my brother's youngest child was between four and five years old; the eldest was about eight years of age; think my brother deposited his money in bank; think it was at the bank of which Mr. Wm. Kinley was Secretary (Dollar Savings Bank); never had any conversation with him about the matter.

THE INQUEST ADJOURNED.

At this point the room was cleared of all but the jury and reporters, and Mr. Hamnett's brother.

The foreman of the jury then suggested that as there was no doubt of the fact that murder had been perpetrated, that it would be proper for the relatives of the deceased to offer a reward of say $500, for the apprehension of the murderer. The County Commissioners would also offer a reward, and this would undoubtedly stimulate the detectives to greater exertion. The jury thought it was all important that whatever was done in this connection should be done quickly, as procrastination only afforded the murderer increased facilities for escape.

The proposition was not received with much favor by Dr. Hamnett, the brother of deceased. He would like to have time to see some of the other relatives, and particularly a brother who resided in Arkansas.

After some discussion the jury, in hope of finding further testimony, adjourned till Tuesday evening next at 6:30 p. m.

THE AGES AND NATIVITY

of the victims and the supposed murderer are as follows:

Mr. John Hamnett, aged 42 years, native of England.

Mrs. Agnes K. Hamnett, aged 40 years, nave of England.

Ida Hamnett, aged 8 years, native of Pennsylvania.

Emma Hamnett, aged 5 years, native of Pennsylvania.

Robert Smith, adopted boy, 14 years of age, born in United States.

Ernest Love, hired man, aged 25, native of Prussia.

The remains of the missing Emma were discovered Thursday among the debris. The only one missing now is the hired man Love, to whom all circumstances point to as the murderer.

$2,000 REWARD.

Yesterday afternoon, the County Commissioners decided to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer, and the relatives of the deceased have announced an additional $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer. This should be an incentive to the detectives to follow up Ernest Love, the supposed murderer.

THE MURDERER.

The real name of the supposed murderer of the Hamnetts is Ernest Wetter. Love was only an alias. He is described as having been but a few month in this country; a native of Switzerland; has deserted from the Bavarian army; served in Alsace; speaks little English, and is quick in his movements, reminding one of the soldiers. He is a thick-set, strongly-built man, twenty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark hair, dark mustache and goatee, the ends of the former being curled. No information has been obtained as to his whereabouts. It is thought that with whatever money he obtained he has made his way to some seaboard, intending to sail, if possible, to Europe.

In this connection, it strikes us that the county authorities make a mistake in not having a fund out of which the traveling expenses of detectives pursuing a murderer, or tracing up any clues which have been obtained, may be paid. Chief of Police Irwin, with Detectives Scott and Long, paid their own expenses to Homestead and back, for telegraphing, horses and other incidentals. It should not be expected that city officers will leave their duties in the city and volunteer on a wild goose chase for the county without their bare expenses being paid. Their professional pride impels them to go, but at the rate of $2 50 a day they cannot go very far on foot or by rail, while in the meautime justice is baffled. In the State of Maryland the Governor himself takes prompt and immediate action in such cases, and why not the Governor, Sheriff and County Commissioners here? That a most foul murder has been committed cannot be doubted—one that is a blot on our boasted civilization, and so horrible as to make the man of strongest nerve shudder at the thought. That no steps, further than the offer of a reward, have been taken to pursue the supposed murderer who has escaped is most shameful.

THE "SHUT DOWN" IN DRILLING.

MASS MEETING OF OIL PRODUCERS AT PETROLIA — TWENTY-SEVEN NEW WELLS AGREE TO SUSPEND—THE SITUATION REGARDED AS HOPEFUL.

A meeting of the oil producers was held at Petrolia on Thursday, at which the Executive Committee presented the following report:

"We have now 131 drilling wells actually shut down for ninety days. Also report that the owners of 27 new rigs up pledge themselves not to drill until the expiration of that time, and we think at least 15 more drilling wells will be shut down during this week. This, we feel assured, will be done, as parties owing them entertain very friendly feelings toward the movement, and have pledged themselves to make arrangements to stop that number. Many other parties owning rigs in process of erection will pledge themselves to abstain from operating them during the specified time. To attempt to make this movement universal would, in our opinion, be a mistake. Thirty or forty wells cannot possible injure the cause, and they will relive some that are not in a situation to stop, and they give work to many who would otherwise be thrown ont of employment." Commenting on this report the Titusville Courier of yesterday says: At the first meeting a little over a week ago, pledges were signed to shut down 107 wells. Now 131 drilling have been actually shut down, with a promise that others will be stopped. The Committee think that to attempt to make the movement universal would be a mistake. The Committee are undoubtedly right in this conclusion. To attempt too much might hazard the whole undertaking. Common sense will suggest what is just and expedient under existing circumstances. A great effort is being made to belittle the movement, also to create jealousy and distrust in the ranks of producers, by reporting that this and that man is violating his pledge. Let those things be well understood by producers, and no trouble need be expected. The thing works admirably so far. The market, it being settlement day yesterday was quiet with very little doing in trade.

THE morning express train East on the Connellsville Railroad struck a young man named Hutchinson, said to work at the Bolt Works near Frankstown, cutting him in a terrible manner about the head. He is said to be deaf and dumb. Owing to the impassible condition of second avenue, the railroad track is the only place pedestrians have to walk, which is at all times dangerous, but generall fatal to deaf persons.

THE HOMESTEAD HORROR.

The Murderer Makes a Full Confession.

HIS REAL NAME EARNEST ORTWEIN.

[From Daily Post of Monday.]

Our readers are by this time fully acquainted with the details of the Hamnett butchery, one of the most diabolical ever perpetrated in this community.

The man captured on Friday night in Wachter's saloon, whom we stated in our issue Saturday morning, was supposed to be the murderer, proved to be the fiend he was supposed to be.

THE MURDERER'S MOVEMENTS.

Love, whose real name is said to be Ortwein, started to this city immediately after the murder. After visiting a number of places on the South Side, he crossed the river and about ten o'clock called on a man named Adam Beir, a blacksmith, who works at the corner of Penn and Sixteenth treets. Beir states that Ortwein frequently called upon him, they having been schoolmates when boys in Germany. Ortwein said that he had quit work up the river; that he had just come from Allegheny, where he had left his package at the shoe shop, No. 106 Ohio street. He called Mr. Beier and others into the shop to take a drink, and they went into a beer saloon next door. There they took several drinks, Ortwein paying for it all. Beir cautioned Earnest against spending his money so freely, but the latter replied that he had plenty of it. Ortwein stayed about the saloon all day and became very drunk, part of the time being asleep. In the evening Beir took him to his (Beir's) house, where the murderer slept that night, and Beir getting up early the next morning left him sleeping. Arising a couple of hours later, Ortwein went to the blacksmith shop, and about ten o'clock, after taking sundry drinks, left for Allegheny. Arriving there, he seems to have put in the day drinking at the different saloons.

THE ARREST.

In the meantime, Mr. Beir had been reading the account of the murder, and his suspicions at once fell upon Ortwein. He told his suspicions to Detective Long and Officer McChesney, who followed upon the track like two sleuth hounds, tracking the murderer from one saloon to another all day, and it is probable would have captured him finally had not fate decreed otherwise.

ON TROY HILL.

In the evening the prisoner made his appearance at Wachter's saloon on Troy Hill, and there in conversation with a number of men stated that he had worked for Hamnett, and that he was a very nice man. A Mr. Rollshouse who had noticed him closely, told the proprietor to send his son for a policeman. He did so and calling Officer Quirk, the latter proceeded to take Ortwein into custody.

THE CONFESSION.

On Saturday morning the prisoner confessed the crime in full, giving all the particulars. He said he had gone to Hamnett's from Homestead on the evening of the murder, having been at the grocery for the purpose of getting some sugar.

He said he had drunk some beer on the way, but did not know how much. When he got home he found the children asleep, and waking Robby (the bound boy) up, asked him where the Hamnetts were. Upon being told they were out, he says the thought came into his head to rob the house, and go to Pittsburgh. Proceeding to put his plan into operation, he was disturbed by Robby, who asked him what he was doing. He then ran to the kitchen and got the ax, struck the boy with it two or three times, and dispatched him. Coming down stairs, he found Emma awake, and killed her by hitting her with the ax. He then killed the other little girl, Ida, and threw their bodies on on the bed. Just then Mr. Hamnett came in and was stricken down in the doorway. Mrs. Hamnett shrieked and turned to run, but the fiend caught her, and, pulling her back into the room, finished the bloody tragedy. He says he then ran out of the house and thinks he must have upset the lamp, but was so badly scared that he cannot remember. After reaching the railroad track he followed it to this city.

HIS HISTORY.

Earnest Ortwein is a native of Wurtemberg, in Germany, and was raised in Flineal little country village of forty or fifty houses, where his parents owned a farm. His father died a couple of years ago, but his mother is still living. Ortwein was in the German army, but deserted after the Franco-Prussian war, early in 1873, and came to America. He has been around Pittsburgh four or five months, but Hamnett's was the first place he worked. It is said, but this may be conjecture, that he ran away from Germany on account of having committed a murder there.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The funeral on Saturday was one of the largest and most impressive ever witnessed in this locality. Persons were there from a distance of twenty miles. The funeral took place from the Franklin M. E. church, Rev. McCready, pastor of the church, took charge of the services, and Revs. Craven, Shriver and Kendig made appropriate addresses.

One coffin contained the remains of the Hamnett family, and another those of poor little Robbie Smith, who had not a single relative in the vast crowd, so far as is known, to mourn for him or mark his grave. His tragic fate, however, will not soon be forgotten in the neighborhood of Homestead.

INFORMATIONS FOR MURDER.

An information was made against Ortwein before Alderman McMasters on Saturday and another before Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny.

The excitement was intense in Allegheny when it became known that the murderer had confessed and it was feared that the prisoner would be lynched before he could be put into jail. Better counsels however, prevailed and it is hoped the villain may receive his deserts, without the interference of any maudlin sympathy to defeat the ends of justice.

HACK! HACK! COUGH! COUGH!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of bronchitis, from incipient consumption or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

DR. PIERCE—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally,

STTH M. L. HALL, M. D.

THE RAILROADERS' STRIKE.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO PAY THE MEN TO-DAY.

An unusual scene was witnessed at the Court House on Saturday afternoon. Two hundred and fifty stalwart men, employees in the Allegheny Valley Railroad shops, in Lawrenceville, marched into the Court House yard, while two of their leaders sought Prothonotary Kenedy, to lay their grievances before him. They stated that the Company were three months behind on pay, and as they had heard that the road was to pass under the controll of the Pennsylvania Company they feared they would not be able to make their pay off the Company. They were informed by the clerks in the office that the only thing that promised redress was a suit against the road, and for that purpose they had better see a lawyer.

After consultation, one of the number made a motion that they go in a body to the shops this morning, and prevent every one about the shops from working. The motion passed almost unanimously, and the company dispersed.

On account of the improvements that have been made by the company during the last year, their expenses have been very heavy; this, taken in connection with the death of Col. Phillips, which left the affairs of the company in an unsettled state, has doubtless had much to do with the failure to pay the men. The Vice President and General Superintendent of the company have telegraphed to Mr. Glass, one of the managers of the shops, that payment will commence to-day. It is to be hoped the matter may be amicably arranged.

It is said that the engineers contemplated joining the strike, but received assurances that their pay would come in good time, and were induced to hold off. It is said that if payment in full is not made today, the strike will continue, though cooler counsels may ultimately prevail.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

READY MIXED PAINTS.

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Any color you wish and no trouble,
Any color you wish and no trouble,
Any colyr you wish and no trouble.
Everybody can do their own Painting,
Everybody can do their own Painting,
Everybody can do their own Painting.

In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ℔ cans,
In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ℔ cans,
In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ℔ cans.

Buy these Colors, Do your own Painting,
Buy these Colors, Do your own Painting,
Buy teese Colors, Do your own Painting,

And save not less than 50 per cent.
And save not less than 50 per cent.
And save not less than 50 per cent.

Sold in Pittsburgh,
Sold in Pittsburgh,
Sold in Pittsburgh.

AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Remember the place, remember,
Remember the place, remember,
Remember the place, remember.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD AND MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 250 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1 p. m. ONLY

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HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 30, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Democratic members voted to confirm the judicial appointments this morning when they were called up.

Mr. CHALFANT objected to Mr. Broomal of Chester, because he had, in the Constitutional Convention, called the Legislature corrupt.

Messrs. McCUNE and Wallace spoke in favor of Mr. Broomal, and the entire list went through.

NOTARIES CONFIRMED.

Messrs. George C. Gerwig, Geo. I. Whitney and Edward Schindell were confirmed as Notaries Public.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act authorizing the collection of contributions for charitable purposes.

An act for the better training of teachers in common schools.

An act for the better collection of debts against non-residents.

An act allowing notaries to appoint deputies.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill authorizing municipal corporations to proceed with grading and paving, after giving proper security.

LAID OVER.

The act establishing new counties was amended and laid over; also the general insurance law.

THE HOUSE.

The legislative apportionment bill was passed finally with slight amendments in the eastern districts, by a strict party vote, and now goes to the Conference Committee.

The calender of second reading bills was then taken up.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

A debate was had on the bill punishing mercantile agencies for false reports. It was postponed by a vote of 42 to 40.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

The act regulating medical practice was amended so as to take effect in 1875, and laid over.

The act to require teaching of drawing in common schools was postponed.

THE SECOND AVENUE ACT.

The Senate supplement to the Second avenue act passed second reading.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. WAINRIGHT, Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, has had the petitions referred to that committee classified as follows: Number of petitioners for repeal of Local Option 117,336; against repeal 67,504.

At six o'clock the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate debated the supplement to the law regulating exeutions on railroads which was lost.

The act regulating to weight of bark was passed.

The act relating the compulsory arbitrations was passed.

The following bills were read in place:

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

Mr. DAVIS—To provide for bringing suits against the Commonwealth, and to establish a Board of Claims.

Mr. WHITE—Authorizing school directors to apply surplus funds to the payment of the building debt of the district.

HEALTH MATTERS.

The act creating a State Board of Health passed second reading.

The act providing for the organization and regulation of insurance companies passed finally.

THE HOUSE.

The House passed to a first reading the act in relation to accounts of county officers and also the appropriation to the Allegheny prison society.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

The House then reconsidered the act punishing mercantile agencies for false representation, and put the bill on first reading for next Wednesday.

Mr. YOUNG reported a supplement to the act in relation to county rates and levies, prescribing a basis of valuations of lands used for agricultural purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The act validating municipal assessments heretofore made is still on the House calendar on first reading. Both branches have adjourned till monday evening.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease $2,965,451.

WASHINGTON, May 1. — Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,214,234,500
Five per cent. bonds	509,802,250
Total coin bonds	$ 1,724,036,750
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	6,164,770
Legal tender notes	382,076,777
Certificates of deposit	51,860,000
Fractional currency	47,436,620
Coin certificates	33,710,800
Total without interest	$ 515,084,198
Total debt	2,259,963,718
Total interest	37,181,584
Cash in Treasury—Coin	90,301,952
" Currency	5,258,074
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,860,000
Total in Treasury	$ 147,420,029
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,149,725,277
Decrease during the month	2,965,451
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,951,418
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,335,273

CHICAGO.

A Train Thrown From the Track.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The eastern bound Atlantic Express, running at the rate of thirty miles, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch near Plymouth, Ind., on Saturday afternoon. The fireman and express messenger were severely injured. Four others were hurt somewhat. The stove was overturned in the second-class car, which rapidly burned, and communicated with the baggage cars. The latter were also destroyed, with nearly all the baggage. A large amount of mail baggage and express matter was consumed. The locomotive was completely disabled. Five cars were destroyed. The passengers escaped with slight bruises.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the civil rights bill, and Mr. Norwood made a speech. He said the Republican party was actuated in this measure by selfish motives entirely, and not by a love of the colored people. He denied that there was any more prejudice in the breasts of Democrats than in the breasts of Republicans, and said the former, in their social relations, treated the colored people as well as the latter. This bill proposed to put the black and white together in schools, in hotels and in places of amusements, and yet it was declared that social equality was not contemplated. He predicted ruin to that political party in this country which prescribed that poor white men should go with blacks, whether or not they desired it. Before concluding the argument, Mr. Norwood said he would ask the indulgence of the Senate till to-morrow that he might present his views on the Constitutional objections to the passage of the bill, he not being physically able to go on to-day.

The bill was then informally laid aside.

The legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee of Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOGAN called up the Senate bill to increase the Pay Department of the Army, fixing the number of paymasters at fifty, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of Cavalry. Passed—Yeas, 21; nays, 18, and now goes to the House. Should the bill become a law, six new appointments in the Paymaster's Department will be made.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House took up the bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and to define certain rights of American citizens residing in foreign countries, and the duties of diplomatic and consular officers.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, who reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support and in answer to the criticism made by Mr. Hale, of New York, yesterday.

After a short debate, the House passed from the consideration of that bill, and took up the Senate amendments to the House bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The debate, which lasted for over three hours, was closed by Mr. Wheeler, who insisted that the bill should contain a provision that no money should be paid out under it, unless the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States jurisdiction over the canal, with all its property and appurtenances, and should relinquish to the United States the right to assess it so long as the United States shall remain owner, and should pay to the United States all the taxes assessed and collected on the canal from the passage of the act until such cession. He offered an amendment to that effect. Rejected—yeas, 73; nays, 143. The bill was then passed without a division. It is as follows:

TEXT OF THE BILL.

SECTION 1. That appropriations made by the act, approved March 3, 1873, entitled an act making appropriations for repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes for the payment of debts of the Louisville and Portland canal company are hereby continued in full force, and are made permanently applicable to the payment of debts of said Louisville and Portland canal company, and so much as shall be necessary shall be applied to the payment of interest as it accrues, and principal of outstanding bonds of said company as they mature, provided however that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at a market price not above par whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States.

SEC. 2. That after thirty days from the passage of this act, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to take possession of said Louisville and Portland canal, and all property, real and personal of said company, as the property of the United States, as provided for by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, approved February 22, 1844, entitled an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, approved January 21, 1842, conceding jurisdiction over said canal to the United States, subject, however, to mortgage lien on said property in favor of trustees under said mortgage and holders of bonds issued under it, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay directors of said company for stock held by them, which payment shall be made forthwith by the Secretary of the Treasury, being the sum of $100 to each director with interest thereon at six per centum per annum, since the 9th day of February, 1864; and he is authorized and directed to cause a careful and full examination of all receipts and disbursements of said company to be made, and to collect and if necessary, to sue for any money due to or held from said company by the directors of said company or trustees under said mortgage, or by any person whatever, and said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and empowered immediately upon the passage of this act to give public notice in such manner as in his judgment will best effect the purpose, to all persons and corporations having debts of any nature against the said Louisville and Portland Canal Company, except bonded debt thereof, to present them to him on or before the 1st day of July 1875, and any such debt not presented on or before said day shall be forever barred, and said secretary is hereby directed and authorized to examine, audit, and in his discretion allow such debts or any of them being hereby vested with any power necessary to that end, and he shall embrace his action in the premises with his succeeding annual report, provided, however, that no sum of money shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on account of any claim for either city or State taxes assessed, or to be hereafter assessed against said company, or against said canal property or any of its appendages.

SEC. 3. That such canal and property appertaining thereto shall be held for common use and the benefit of the people of the United States free of all tolls and charges, except such as are necessary to pay the current expenses of said canal and to keep the same in repair, and for the present year they shall be at the rate of ten cents per ton capacity on vessels propelled by steam, and five cents per ton on other vessels, and to ascertain what rates will pay the current expenses after the present year. The Secretary of War shall, on the first Monday in January of each year, ascertain from the expenses of the previous year what tolls will probably pay the expenses of the current year, and he shall fix and declare the rate of tolls thus ascertained to be charged for the current year, and until otherwise provided by law. The Secretary of War shall provide for the superintendence, maintenance and repair of said canal, and may apply the tolls so received, so far as may be necessary, to pay the current expenses of said canal, and he shall, in his next annual report, set forth such receipts and expenditures, and the condition of said canal with a view to such legislation as may be necessary for the superintendence and management thereof, but no expenditure or contract for expenditure of money shall be made under authority of this section in any one year to an amount greater than the amount which may be secured during such year from tolls on said canal.

SEC. 4. That, if at any time, becomes necessary to enforce the liens of mortgage upon said canal property for the benefit of the bondholders, it shall be lawful for the trustees named in said mortgage, or any other trustees who may be appointed in pursuance of the laws of Kentucky, to commence proceedings thereon in any Court having jurisdiction thereof, with notice to the United States as terra tenant pro forma, and serve processes upon any officer of the United States who shall have the superintendence of said canal, whose duty it shall be to notify the Attorney-General of the United States of such service, whereupon said Attorney-General shall enter an appearance in said case, and take all necessary steps to represent and defend the interests of the United States in such proceedings, so that the same may be conducted in the same manner and with like effect as if said Louisville and Portland canal company were in existence as a corporation.

The bill now goes to the President for signature.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. HAZLETON (Wis.,) from the election Committee, made a report on the Utah contested elections that Mr. Cannon, sitting member, is entitled to his seat, and that Maxwell, the contestant, is not. He gave notice that he would call it up for action hereafter, and he gave notice that he would then offer a resolution reciting that Cannon, the sitting member, is openly living and cohabitating with a woman as his wife, under the pretended sanction of the system of polygamy, to the great scandal and disgrace of the people and Government of the United States, and providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter and recommend such action as shall seem mete and proper.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Wm. B. Washburne, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Sumner. Mr. Washburne was escorted to the Vice President's desk by his colleague, Mr. Boutwell, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Carpenter, President pro tem.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House bill to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the act of April 23, 1874, to provide for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi river. Passed. The bill appropriates $90,000 for that purpose.

After considering bills on the private calendar, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After the passage of local bills, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Poland in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Hancock, Richmond, Knapp, Beck, Adams and Shanks, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUTTRELL asked leave to make a personal explanation, but Mr. Cobb objected.

Mr. LUTTRELL—I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

Mr. COBB—I will not.

Mr. LUTTRELL—I take this occasion to say that the man who wrote this article (holding up a copy of the Washington Republican) committed a base falsehood, and I am responsible for that declaration.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, when twenty-six were passed.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received a letter from George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, stating that the use of his name as a corporator in the bill to incorporate the International immigration and Land Company, was wholly unauthorized and without his consent or knowledge.

With the consent of the House, he directed that Mr. Childs' name be erased from the bill.

Similar statements were made by Mr. Monroe as to Jacob D. Cox of Ohio, and by Mr. Burchard as to Williard C. Flagg of Ohio, and those names were erased from the bill.

The House then adjourned.

OHIO.

The Liquor Question.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Constitutional Convention this morning passed to a third reading the following alternative proposition to be voted on separately by the people:

First—License to traffic in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors under such regulations and limitations as shall be prescribed by law may be granted, but this section shall not prevent the General Assembly from passing such laws to restrict such traffic, and to compensate injuries resulting therefrom.

Second—No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may by law restrain or prohibit such traffic, or may provide against evils resulting therefrom.

This afternoon the Convention were entertained at the residence of Hon. William G. Groesbeck at East Walnut Hills.

COLUMBUS, May 2.—After a long and exciting legal contest, a motion to set aside the record of what purported to be the will of Joseph Caldwell, formerly of this county, who died in New Orleans in 1870 was agreed to by the District Court of this district this evening. The property in question is valued at $200,000. Among the direct heirs of the property were Mrs. J. C. Bullit of Philadelphia, Alfred Caldwell's heirs of Wheeling, West Virginia, Wm. J. Challener of New York and Samuel Caldwell of Detroit, Illinois. The substance of the will, admitted to probate on oral testimony in 1871, provides that Samuel Caldwell, brother of the deceased should enjoy a life estate in the property provided small bequests were paid other relations.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The Constitutional Convention to day passed the Common Pleas judicial apportionment, newly proposed by Mr. Beer of Crawford.

CASUALTIES.

SHAWANGUNK, N. Y., May 2.—The Rotary boiler in Condit's paper mill exploded this evening. Seven or eight persons were killed, and several wounded. The mill and machinery were destroyed.

MUNCY, Pa., May 2.—Barber & Co.'s sash factory at Montgomery Station, five miles from here, was partly demolished to-day by the boiler exploding. Two boys named Fowler, and the engineer were seriously injured.

SUICIDES.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—John B. Miller, a shoemaker, forty-five years of age, poisoned himself by taking morphine last night, and died this morning.

CAIRO, Ills., May 2.—Joshua Strauss, a passenger on the Thompson Dean, committed suicide last night by shooting himself with a revolver. No cause is assigned. The body is in charge of the coroner of Paducah, Kentucky. Strauss' friends live in Delaware.

ARKANSAS.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—General King White, who has charge of the Baxter forces at Pine Bluff, hearing that a party of Brookites were assembled at New Gasceny, in Jefferson county, committing depredations, moved a column of two hundred men down to that point to-day for the purpose of dispersing them. A dispatch late to-night to Gen. Newton from Pine Bluff, says:

White sent forward a flag of truce to order the men to disperse, but they fired upon the party and a regular battle ensued, in which nine Brookites were killed and twenty wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners, disarmed and sent home. General White reports seven men of his own command wounded and three horses killed.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—The situation remains unchanged. Baxter was reinforced by one Company from Hempstead county this morning. The Brooks side sent out a squad last evening and cut the telegraph wire between this city and Pine Bluff. This squad was captured last night by the Baxterites and are now under guard.

Major General Churchill, of the Baxter side, with ten men was surrounded last night when coming from the depot of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, by a party of fifty Brookites who were lying in wait for him, and captured. General Churchill was released a short time after this, and to-day is in command of his forces. Beyond the arrests on both sides, there is no active operations. A little alarm was occasioned last night by the United States troops geetting out in line and preparing to prevent trouble. A spirit of uneasiness pervades everything, and news from Washington definitely settling the matter in favor of one or the other of the parties, is anxiously looked for by everybody.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2.—An attempt was made about dark this evening by some one, supposed to belong to the State House party, to assassinate the agent of the associated press. A shot was fired from the outside by some person concealed in a lumber pile into a window, where the agent was supposed to be sitting. The agent had just left his desk and had turned the light partially down. The ball passed through the window, scattering the glass on his desk.

ADDRESS OF LEADING DEMOCRATS.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The Democrat's Little Rock special says: The address of leading Reform Democrats, which takes strong grounds in favor of Brooks, is regarded as an important movement and as having serious effect upon Baxter's cause. Between two and three hundred white men from Fort Smith arrived yesterday to reinforce Brooks, whose defensive force now numbers three full regiments, and several others are subject to immediate orders.

WASHINGTON.

The Sanborn Contract.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The committee on ways and means are now considering the bill to repeal the provisions of the law under which Sanborn and other like contracts were made. The committee are anxious to have these contracts annulled, but have not yet agreed upon the best manner of doing so. Should contracts be annulled, contractors would, under the present law be entitled to go to the court of claims for relief, and therefore it is a question whether they should be excluded from this remedy, and provided with one in an appeal to Congress. The bill, however, has not acquired the final shape except so far as the repeal of the contract provision is concerned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means will to-morrow make a report on what is called the Sanborn case. So far as can be verbally ascertained, they recite the law, and give a narrative of the transactions under it, as derived from the testimony.

The Kelsey contract being the first that was made, is given at length as a specimen of all contracts, that with Sanborn included; the phraseology of all being similar, they discuss the order given under the signature of Secretary Boutwell, addressed to assessors and collectors of internal revenue, directing them to assist several contractors in such a way as they may ask in the examination of their books. The Committee condemn the order on the ground that instead of internal revenue officers assisting Sanborn and others, the latter should have assisted the officers.

The committee find some fault with the unsatisfactory character of the evidence of the officers of the treasury department, some of them having endeavored to evade the responsibility connected with the preparation and the making of contracts.

The Committee do not find that any of these officers were in what they did influenced by any corrupt or personal motive, and in conclusion of this report, the Committee recommend the repeal of the law under which contracts were made and that the contracts be annulled.

ACTION OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Senate committee on military affairs have taken adverse action on the bill for the aid of the geological and other surveys in the several states.

The House struck out the appropriation bill for the stationery and printing division of the treasury department, but the Senate will reinstate it, as this division has charge of all advertising, printing and blank books for the department as well as all its bureaus throughout the country, including revenue officers and custom houses.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

At the session of the District of Columbia Investigation Committee yesterday, Lewis Cliphane, Collector of the District, was recalled and examined with reference to the formation of "Metropolis" and other paving companies prior to the letting of contracts by the Board of Public Works. He admitted that one of the objects in consolidating the various patent pavement interests was to prevent competition.

Mr. Ray, of Chicago, testified it cost about two dollars and eighty cents per square yard to lay the De Galyer and McClellan pavement No. two in Washington, but that he figured on the basis of receiving payment in the District's scrip and not in money.

Kirtland was again examined. He reiterated the statement that he received all the proceeds of Chittenden's notes with the exception of $10,000, which was received by the Rev. W. Calvin Brown. He was questioned sharply concerning the extract from a letter written by him, dated New York, April 16th, to Wilcox, in this city, in which he refers to McClellan as an ass. As a specimen of his replies to interrogatories, the following furnishes a sample:

Judge Thurman—What do you mean in that letter by saying McClellan is an ass?

Answer—I mean that he did not do good work on his Washington contract, and so informed the committee.

Question—Do you mean to say he was an ass for telling the truth?

Answer—I say he informed the committee he did not do good work.

The committee are very much dissatisfied with the replies made by the witness, and do not give much, if any credit to his testimony. He intimated a desire to go to New York to-night. The committee directed him to remain in the city, and will hold the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate responsible for his presence on Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Boutwell was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and made a statement. He said he could not recall any interview he ever had with Sanborn, as to his obtaining a contract. Before Sanborn became a special agent of the Treasury Department, he was not aware that he had any knowledge of him different from what he had of any other person so employed. Having his attention called to the provision of the law referring to the compromise and settlement of cases growing out of customs revenue, Boutwell said the construction put upon that provision when he went into the Treasury Department was that it also applied to internal revenue cases. He regarded it as a general power to be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury as applying to all branches of the department. The Secretary was subject, of course, to the restrictions of law, authorized to go on and make collection.

Boutwell's attention was called to an order signed by him and addressed to the collectors and assessors directing them to assist Sanborn in such way as he might ask in the examination of the official records. Boutwell said he stood by this as legal and proper. It merely allowed him to see the records in assessors and collectors offices with reference to persons who have withheld taxes due to the government, so as to avoid going after those who have already paid their taxes. Boutwell said this may have been a technical departure from the law considering it in the light recently brought before the committee. As to the appointment of Sanborn, he supposed it was made on some recommendation. If in writing, he supposed it would be found in the appointment bureau, or in Madge's office. His first knowledge of a contract with Sanborn was derived from Solicitor Banfield and he had no doubt, if he made any remark concerning the matter, it was not unfavorable to Sanborn, and he knew of no reason why he should not be appointed. The examination here ended.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The House Committee on Public Lands will report adversely on the passage of the bill proposing to restore to the public domain lands heretofore granted, but not yet patented to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The Interior Department informs the Committee that the Railroad Company have yet a margin of time within which to comply with the conditions of the charter in regard to the construction of specified portions of their road.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Governor Taylor has issued a proclamation having reference to the resistance of railroad companies to the law of last winter. He recites that such a law was passed and approved; that the competency of legislation to regulate railroads is conceded; that the St. Paul and Northwestern Companies have announced their determination to operate their roads without reference to the provisions of the act. This, he says, is at once a source of profound regret, and in marked contrast with the patience and submission exhibited by the people in the presence of what they have deemed the unjust and burdensome exactions of the railroad companies in the past, and if persisted in, must seriously disturb business and greatly imperil the industries of the State.

The proclamation concludes as follows: "I therefore enjoin all railroad corporations, their officers and agents, peaceably to submit to the law, for, since the Executive is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, all the functions of his office will be exercised to that end, and for this purpose he invokes the aid and co-operation of all good citizens."

THE OTHER SIDE.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The officials of the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, at Milwaukee, state that they have the written opinions of Judge B. R. Curtis of Boston and Hon. W. M. Evarts of New York, that the Wisconsin Railroad law, which these companies have decided to contest, is clearly unconstitutional.

The main points of Judge Curtis' opinion are briefly that the law attemps arbitrarily to fix the charges for the use of labor and material by a railroad corporation acting as a common carrier, a right not belonging to the State. Second, that certain sections of the law amount to partial confiscation of the railroad property, without making provision for adequate compensation therefor, or, at least, providing for means of ascertaining what amount such compensation should be, or how it should be paid. Third, if the effect of the law, when enforced and put into practical operation shall be to reduce the earnings of railroad corporations owning and operating lines in the State under their several charters to such point as to render it impossible for such corporations to pay interest on bonds issued by them, the result would be on the part of such companies a violation of their contracts with their bondholders, and the State has no right to interfere with contracts between railroad companies and a third party, always provided that such contract is within the legal powers of such corporation. The opinions are not yet published, and the points made by Mr. Evarts are natural its own.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad yesterday, 134,000 out of 143,000 shares of stock were voted in favor of consolidation with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. A meeting of the stockholders of the latter road will be held at Little Rock, Arkansas, on Monday next, to ratify or reject the action of the meeting to-day.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A short time ago, one Chase, a stockholder of the Michigan Northern and Southern Indiana Railroad which became incorporated with the Lake Shore Railroad sued Cornelius Vanderbilt and other directors of the consolidated railroad company for equitable relief, and specific performance of obligations to the first named road, complaining that some of the back dividends were unpaid. The defendants demurred, and the demurrer was sustained and now on appellate, the decision of the court is affirmed on the ground that the claim is not of equity but a claim of law for a debt, and that officers of the new company as such are not responsible.

OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

NEW YORK, May 2.—James McHenry says the object of his visit here at this time is to arrange certain matters in connection with the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads and if the Erie does not lease the Atlantic and Great Western there are those who will. He declines, however, to name the parties ready to lease the road in case the Erie declines, but he is thought to be looking in the direction of the Vanderbilt and New York Central interests.

GERMAN BONDHOLDERS DISSATISFIED.

Hosterbourg, who arrived here recently as a representative of a large number of German holders of American railroad bonds, says that the immediate cause of his visit was the interest which his constituents had in the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, which had been bonded to the extent of $9,000,000, of which $8,775,000 was held in Germany, and had twice defaulted in interest, and in consequence he was here to look after the interest of the bondholders. He had telegraphed to R. R. Cable, the President, requesting an interview in this city, and he hoped and expected that the result of the conference would be the institution of a friendly suit for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the road.

LOUISVILLE.

Session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—About twenty more delegates arrived last night, and were in attendance upon the meeting of the General Conference to-day.

After prayer by Dr. Lee, Bishop Paine addressed the Conference, saying, "I hold in my hand an important document, addressed to the General Conference of Great Britain. I ask the reading of it, and the appointment of a special committee, to which it may be referred. The address is quite lengthy, sending fraternal greetings, and reviewing the fact that the abolition of slavery removes the cause which has prevented the English Church from before seeking inter-communication with the M. E. Church.

The quadrennial exhibit of the Southern Methodist Publishing House was then presented.

Standing Committees were then agreed upon, with an addition of Committees on Temperance and the Bible Cause.

Dr. McFerron, missionary secretary, presented a voluminous report, showing that the total amount of contributions, donations, bequests, etc., from June 18, 1870, to April 16, 1874, amounted to $304,466. Expenses during the same period amounted to $14,339, a little less than four per cent. the cost of the whole machinery. A communication from the Rev. J. W. Lambert, located at Shanghai, reported that the confidence of the Chinese in their false gods had been shaken, and many cities in the interior, in which a few years ago foreigners were not allowed to enter, were now occupied by missionaries.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Waltz.

HUDSON, May 1.—Joseph Waltz was hanged in the Catskill jail yard to-day. He appeared perfectly stolid on the scaffold. His neck was not broken, but after hanging fourteen minutes he was pronounced dead. His father witnessed the execution, and took possession of the body. The Catholic Church refused him burial, and the body will be interred on the Waltz farm to-night.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—A special to the Courier-Journal says: Miles Alfred, colored, for the murder of Dr. Alfred was hanged in Springfield, Ky., to-day in the presence of a numerous concourse. All efforts to extract a statement from him last night as to Mrs. Alfred's complicity failed, the prisoner maintaing a stolid silence to all questions.

When on the scaffold, the county clerk asked him again: "Miles, your doom is now about settled, and if you have anything to say, tell me now."

Miles replied all the hope I have is with my God. I feel that my soul will go to heaven and that my God has forgiven me. Just before the drop fell, he was again asked if he had a statement to make, and again evaded the question, saying, let me go in peace to my God. I am ready to meet Him in glory. He was attended by two priests who prayed with him to the last.

He manifested no appearance of fear on the scaffold, and passed his last night calmly, and in prayer and converse with the priests. After the drop fell, he struggled very little, and was pronounced dead in eight minutes. In thirteen minutes the body was cut down, and the neck found to be broken. The body was buried in the Catholic cemetery.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

EASTERN Pennsylvania is overrun by gypsies.

A NINETEEN pound baby was recently born in Bedford Pa.

A WEALTHY citizen of Erie, Pa., writes "Eyzuk, when he is supposed to write Isaac.

THE Philadelphia ladies report 71 liquor sellers and 83 bartenders who have "thrown up the sponge."

A THOROUGH geological survey of the State of Pennsylvania, just at this time, when foreign capitalists are seeking investment here, would be of incalculable value.

THERE are 125 marriageable young ladies in this place, but only 100 want to get married. Here is a chance for young men who can admire beauty, intelligence and virtue.—Indiana Democrat.

A READING statician says there are fifty thousand workers in the iron mills and furnaces of Pennsylvania now idle that fifty blast furnaces and thirteen rolling mills are standing still in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions.

MAJ. ROBERT KLOTZ, of Mauch Chunk, has still in his possession a number of the Mexican dollars taken from the $20,000 in silver captured from Gen. Santa Anna at the battle of Cerro Gordo. Each one of the soldiers who assisted in carrying the treasure into camp were given a handful of the silver "ducats" by General Scott.

SAYS the Free Press, of Kattanning: The congressional campaign in Indiana county, which is in this district, has opened up lively. Harry White the candidate in that county, is supported by the Progress and opposed by the Messenger. A house divided against itself is not likely to be successful, and Harry's prospects for defeat at the nomination are, therefore flattering.

A MODEST young husband sent the following message over the wires to friends in Brookville the other day: "See ninth chapter of Isaiah, sixth verse." The dusty old Bible was hauled down in an instant, and the above chapter and verse were hunted out and found to explain all. The verse reads: "For unto us a child is born—unto us a son is given."

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Thos. Spence was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

In the case of John O'Donnell, charged with violating the law requesting saloons to be closed at midnight, the Judge took some points, raised by the defense, under advisement and will decide them hereafter.

Peter Weiss, charged with perjury, was acquitted and the costs were divided.

Sol. Davis was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

John K. Duncan vs. John Westby, action of replevin for possession of a pointer dog, plaintiff took a nonsuit.

Patrick & Co. vs. L. B. and J. F. Cluly, judgment of nonsuit.

J. Calahan vs. John Payton, action to recover rent, verdict for plaintiff $13 39.

Hillenbrand vs. Goppert, scire facias on a mechanics lien, verdict for plaintiff for $563 82.

Backop vs. Dyer, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of J. H. Emery, a lawyer vs. Maggie C. Keifer, an action for professional services, the jury found for defendant.

The case of D. P. Hatch and wife vs. Michael Graver is on trial.

The case of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, vs. Robert Thorn, an agent and sureties, an action to recover $3,000 which his own reports, it is alleged, show that he owes the Company, is on trial.

Lisberger vs. Pflaum is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

E. P. Jones, trustee, etc., creditor, vs Hilands & King, debtors, Allegheny City. Debtors adjudged bankrupt and matter referred to Register Shafer.

George W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. Hearing on exceptions to Register's report on the proof of debt of Hon. S P. Johnson, fixed for the 21st proximo.

Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, Allegheny City. The rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay to James Caldwell certain rent due, was made absolute.

Thomas H. Cluley, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule on assignee to show cause why he should not pay Mrs. Jean B. Birmingham certain rent claimed to be due, on the authority of Longstreet vs. Pennick, 7 B. R., 449, made absolute.

James Godfrey, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Petition for discharge presented, and final examination ordered before Register Shafer.

A. Arnsthal, bankrupt. Allegheny city. Petition of A. C. Silverman, a creditor, for order on assignee to pay a certain judgment out of proceeds of sale referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

In the cases in admiralty against the steamboat Oil Valley, Baltic and Stella, exceptions were filed on the 29th inst., to the reports of the Commissioners appointed to adjust the claims and make distribution of the fund.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Joseph and Isaac M. Pennock were acquitted of a charge of conspiracy and the prosecutor W. M. Faber ordered to pay the costs.

Isaac M. Pennock was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement by attorney in fact and the prosecutor, Thomas Chess, ordered to pay the costs.

Amos Sarver, charged with malicious mischief, was allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs.

Oscar L. French and Daniel Brennan were convicted of assault and battery.

Anthony Henly was acquitted of assault and battery and costs divided between prisoner and Ellen Byrne prosecutrix.

Robert Butler, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was allowed a nolle pros on account of the Commonwealth failing to make out a case.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Emil and Mary Wilhelm, charged with keeping a bawdy house, the prosecutor having gone out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Commonwealth failing to make out a case against William Doud, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, he was discharged.

David Newel and Thomas Leonard, charged with the same offenses, were discharged for similar reasons.

Surety and abandonment cases will be disposed of to-day, and then this branch of court will rest until June.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Huckenstine vs. Timmie, on action on an unsettled account. The jury found for plaintiff for $11 38.

In the case of Frew vs. McMasters, an action to recover damages for marrying a minor contrary to act of Assembly, the jury found for plaintiff for $133 33.

In the case of Backop vs. Dyer, an action for rent, a verdict for plaintiff for $113 26 was rendered.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The cases of the Traveler's Insurance Company vs. Thorne et al. and D. P. Hatch et ux. vs. Michael Graver, are still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

D. H. Brigham & Co. vs. Olds & Davis, bankrupts, Erie county. Motion for injunction argued, and injunction granted against debtors and certain creditors.

Mackin Brothers, bankrupts, Warren county. Hearing on rule to show cause why assignees should not have leave to withdraw report of exempt property, fixed for the 10th of June next.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Stolb & Co., debtors, in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh. The United States Bank allowed to intervene in these proceedings.

Stauffer, Myers & Hickman vs. H. W. Jacoby, debtors in bankruptcy, Clinton county. Injunction granted after argument.

John Gamber, bankrupt, Green county. Order made restraining certain creditors.

Erie Torsian Spring Co., bankrupt, Erie unty. Alias warrant for first meeting of creditors set aside.

R. M. Childs, bankrupt, Modoc City, Butler county. Petition of Henry Bole, a creditor, for assignee to pay a certain judgment, with interest, &c. Referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

J. & L. M. Child, bankrupts, Erie county. Petition of assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens; referred to George A. Allen, Esq., for examination and report.

John Bigley vs. steamboat Oil Valley. In admiralty. Order made for the payment of fees, costs, salvage, hospital dues, wharfage and seamen's wages.

On motion of J. M. Stoner, Esq., Hon. Joseph B. Donley, of Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., was admitted to practice at at the bar of this court.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Colligan, convicted of fornication and bastardy, was sentenced to pay a fine of ~~one dollar~~ and costs.

Wm. Thompson was released from the Workhouse on a writ of habeas corpus.

Thos. Dailey, Barney Duffy and Francis Clark, for larceny, were each sentenced to jail for two months.

Chas. W. Smith, convicted on two indictments for larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary a year on each.

George Hall, convicted of the same charge, was sentenced a year to the same institution.

F. B. Cooper, convicted of adultery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and to a year's imprisonment in the Workhouse.

Samuel Pyle, for mayhem, in biting off Christ Kissel's nose, was sentenced two years to the penitentiary.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

No business of public interest was transacted in this court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

William H. Horn, bankrupt, Washington county. Order made for the examination of bankrupt and witnesses before Register Harper.

Henry

EARNEST ORTWEIN.

SOMETHING OF HIS PREVIOUS HISTORY.

WHAT MRS. PHILIP KUSS KNOWS ABOUT HIM---HE KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT THE INSANITY DODGE---HE IS INTERVIEWED IN JAIL.

[From the Daily Post of Tuesday.]

Now that Ortwein is safely housed, and the excitement has somewhat abated, the facts in his former history are beginning to come out with some evidence of their reliability, unobscured by the excitement which caught hold of every floating rumor.

A report that the self-confessed murderer had fled from his native hearth on account of committing a similar crime there, turns out to be unfounded.

Mrs. Philip Kuss, of Birmingham, in whose employ Ortwein was last year, says he told her in November, 1873, that he had come from New York; that he had been in this country about a year. He related to Mrs. Kuss his experiences in the Franco-Prussian war, and it would appear that his mania for blood was conceived while in the army, as he was wont to relate a great deal of the occurrences of the campaign, and the cruelties practiced upon the French farmers.

Ortwein remained with the Kuss family until the latter part of last January when on the 21st of the month he was sent to market with money to buy food for the family. He never returned, and after his departure it was discovered that a breast pin valued at twenty-five dollars was missing. Mr. Kuss made an information against him before Alderman Hoerr, but he was never arrested.

Among other things, Ortwein told the Kuss family that he had left New York on account of having engaged to marry a girl there, and did not wish to keep his promise.

Mrs. Kuss states that the family of the murderer are highly respectable. His father died some two years since, but his mother and six brothers and sisters are still living in Flein, County Hilbronn, Kingdom of Wurtemberg. There are some twenty people in this city, it is said, who knew Ortwein in Germany.

Ortwein was interviewed in jail yesterday by a Mr. Calhoun, a neighbor of the Hamnetts, and he reported substantially the confession first made. Mr. Calhoun, also, identified a number of articles found in Ortwein's carpet sack as having belonged to Mr. Hamnett.

The murderer appears to have been long enough in this progressive country to have learned the insanity dodge, and tells how he was sun-struck about four years ago, which has since affected his sanity at times. He says he expects to be hung; is a member of the Lutheran church, and has regularly said his prayers from his youth up. He also denies that he committed the murder for money, and says he did not know that Hamnett had any money in the house. It is said that after the fitful experience of the last few days the murderer sleeps well. In fact, he appears to us to be one that would sleep with composure on the edge of a volcanic crater. His predominant characteristic, aside from his devilish disposition, being stupidity.

THE HOMESTEAD TRAGEDY.

RESULT OF THE INQUEST—PROPERTY FOUND IN ORTWEIN'S POSSESSION IDENTIFIED AS BELONGING TO HAMNETT—THE VERDICT.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, Coroner McCallin continued the adjourned inquest in the Hamnett tragedy at the Homestead school house. A number of important witnesses were examined at great length, continuing the inquest from seven till nine o'clock. The carpet sack which was seen in Ortwein's possession, was produced, and the articles it contained were all identified as having belonged either to the murderer or his victim. The hitching strap which was first taken from the valise, was examined by Mr. Samuel Wise and identified by him as belonging to the late John Hamnett. A coat and hat were then examined and also pronounced to have belonged to Mr. Hamnett. A pair of pants, with blood stains upon the bottom of one leg was identified by both Mr. Wise and Mr. Robt. Calhoun as belonging to Ortwein. The two purses found upon the prisoner when captured, were also produced, and one identified as the purse carried by the murdered man.

Considerable case was taken to ascertain the precise time at which Ortwein appeared at the "Shellbark" saloon on the evening of the murder, but it could not be satisfactorily determined. One witness thought that it was half past eight o'clock, and another testified that it was half past nine when he called there. The following is the verdict returned by the jury:

John Hamnett came to his death on the night of April 20th, 1874, from wounds and injuries received at the hands of Ernest Ortwein, alias Love. We are unanimously of the opinion that the instrument used to produce the said Hamnett's death was an ax or hatchet, and that the killing of the aforesaid John Hamnett was done by Ernest Ortwein, alias Love, with deliberate intent and malice aforethought while the said Ortwein was in full and complete possession of all his mental faculties.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending May 2, there were sixty-three deaths in the city. Of this number thirty-eight were males, twenty-five females, sixty-one were white and two colored. The cause of death were as follows: Consumption, 13; pneumonia, 8; scarlet fever, 5; convulsions and debility, 4 each; sub-acute meningitis, 3; alcoholism, congestion of the brain, typhoid fever, measles, old age and unknown, each 2; railroad accident, atalectaris aptha, chronic bronchitis, cerebritis, diphtheria, emphysenna, remittent fever, gastro enteritis, hemorrhage of lungs, general paralysis, poison, scrofula and suicide each one.

ALLEGHENY.

The report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, shows that there were fifteen deaths in that city during the past week from the following causes: Dyptheria, 1; measles, 1; acute phthisis, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; pneumonia, 2; scarlet fever, 2; general tuberculosis, 1; consumption, 1; scarlitina, 1; locourotos alaxia, 1, perforating ulcer of the bowels, 1; tuberculosis, 1; ententis, 1. Six were males and nine females.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS.

The extensive factory of Messrs. S. Coleman & Son still takes the lead in the manufacture of wagons of all kinds, hacks, carts, wheelbarrows, etc. Their manufactures are highly spoken of by all who have bought their makes, who recommend the firm to their neighbors, which assists greatly in increasing the business of the firm. All those in need of vehicles of any kind should call on this firm and examine their large stock and learn their low prices. Their present location is now at the corner of Craig street and the river, Allegheny. W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

S. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881	119¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120¾
Ten-Forties	114¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	114¾
Currency Sixes	116¾
New Five Per Cents	113

STOCKS.

Western Union	71¾
Western Union Telegraph	71¾
Adams Express	98¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	76¾
American Express	63
United States Express	67¾
Pacific Mail	42
New York Central	97¾
Erie	34¾
Harlem	127
Michigan Central	75
Michigan Southern	75¾
Panama	107
Ohio & Pacific	81¾
Illinois Central	103¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾
Northwestern	42¾
Northwestern preferred	69
Northwestern common	42¾
Fort Wayne	97¾
Rock Island	97¾
New Jersey Central	103¾
St. Paul	39¾
St. Paul preferred	80¾
Toledo and Wabash	39¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	75¾
Fort Wayne	97
Terre Haute	10
Terre Haute preferred	23
Mail and Express	81¾
Chicago and Alton	101¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	103
Ohio and Mississippi	24
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	93
Burlington and Quincy	102
Lake Shore	74¾
Panama	107
Illinois Central	103
Union Pacific	31¾
Central Pacific	95¾
Union	95¾
Hartford and Erie	13¾
Delaware Lackawana	107

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120
Five-Twenties, 1868	120
New Fives	116
Ten-Forties	114¾
Currency Sixes	116¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers' bill	488
Missouri	84½
Tennessee, old	84½
Tennessee, new	82½
Virginia, new	59
Virginia, old	59
North Carolina, old	21
North Carolina, new	12½

STOCKS.

Canton	62
Western Union Telegraph	71¾
Adams Express	98¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	76¾
American Express	63
United States Express	67¾
Pacific Mail	42¾
New York Central	97¾
Erie	34¾
Erie preferred	56
Harlem	128
Harlem preferred	130
Michigan Central	75
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	98
Northwestern common	42¾
Northwestern preferred	69¾
Rock Island	97¾
New Jersey Central	103¾
St. Paul	39¾
St. Paul preferred	80¾
Toledo and Wabash	39¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	75¾
Fort Wayne	97
Terre Haute	10
Terre Haute preferred	23
Mail and Express	81¾
Chicago and Alton	101¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	103
Ohio and Mississippi	24
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	93
Burlington and Quincy	102
Lake Shore	74¾
Panama	107
Illinois Central	103
Union Pacific	31¾
Central Pacific	95¾
Union	95¾
Hartford and Erie	13¾
Delaware Lackawana	107

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, May 7, 1874.

REMARKS—We have nothing of special importance to communicate to our readers this morning. The demand for the leading articles was fair and sales were regular. As regards prices we have but few changes to note and those will be found under their appropriate headings. Our rivers are in fine navigable order from the head waters to the mouth. The coal run on these rivers has been a light one. The prices of coal in the lower markets is no inducement to force things. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted continues, for selected hams, nicely put up, an advance of ¼c has been inaugurated; for other descriptions no change has been made; there was also a good demand for country cured meat. Flour—We have to report a firm market and a good local demand; the tendency is to advance; but the question is who will inaugurate the same? The mills are doing a good business and are apparently well pleased with the situation. Butter—The market was firm with a good trade demand, particularly for the choice descriptions; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. Cheese was firm with sales to a fair extent, at prices that have ruled for some time.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	862	Apples, bbls	58
Butter, pks	38	Corn, sks	535
Bacon, lcs	102	Wheat, sks	555
Oats, sks	4,391	Cheese, bxs	35
Barley, sks	170	Potatoes, bush	1,280
Bacon, pcs	1,250		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off, the demand however was not very extensive, dealers taking hold very sparingly; as prices are considered steep we quote nominally at $4, 5@6 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report fair receipts and a good local demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time as butter declines in prices; the demand for this description will fall off; we quote nominally at 70@80c per lb.

ASHES—We have no change to note in regard to this articles as relates to prices or demands; we omit figures on this occasion.

ALES—Are in fair demand; the card rates are X ale $9; XX ale $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; half barrels in proportion.

BAGGING—Continues in fair demand; we quote Penn mill two bushel 35c; two bushel 42c; three do 50c.

BEANS—Are in better demand under light receipts; prices have not yet advanced although the tendency is that way; we quote at $2@2 25 per bushel; the latter for small white.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a steady trade demand for small lots to meet the present wants of the trade; we quote as follows: Red 5@6c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c per lb.

BROOMS—Market steady; the rates are No 2 $2 25@2 50 per dozen; No 3 $2 50@2 75; No 4 $3@3 25; No 5 $3 25@3 50; No 6 $3 50@3 75; carpet brooms $4@4 25; whisp $1 50@1 75 per dozen; the supply was up with the demand.

BEESWAX—Steady at 25@30c per lb.

BUTTER—The market exhibited new firmness; all good parcels found ready purchasers at the following: Prime to choice roll 30@33c; fancy 33@35c; good 25@28c; common was dull and hard to dispose of.

COUNTRY BACON—In good demand; we quote shoulders 7@8c; sides, ribbed 8@8½c; clear do 9@9¼c; hams 9½@10c; lard 9@9½c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply in the market is a small one; holders are firm; we note sales at $18 00@20 00 per barrel, as per quality.

CHEESE—Is coming in more freely, particularly new crop; sales of new Ohio dairy 12@13c; new Ohio factory 16@17c; old New York Goshen 18c per lb; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is slowly improving; the rates in a jobbing way are: Peaches, three pound cans, $3 30@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes, three lb. do., $2 25@2 40 per dozen; corn $2 65@2 75 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—In fair demand; apples 9@11c; quarters, sliced, 12@13c; peaches, mixed, 10@12c; halves 14@15c; peeled 18@20c.

EGGS—The market was steady, with a fair demand at 16 per doz.

FLOUR—Market steady, with a good trade demand; holders are pretty firm in their views. The rates are: spring wheat $7 00@7 50; red winter $7 75@8 25 per bbl; white wheat $9@9 75 per bbl. Rye flour at $5 50@5 75 per bbl. The offerings of the latter continue light.

GRAIN—The demand is steadily improving. For most descriptions there was a fair business transacted; prices, however, have undergone but few changes. Wheat—firm: white $1 65@1 70; amber $1 60@1 65; red winter $1 55@1 60 per bushel. Oats—the weeks receipts were large, amounting to 34,020 bushels, about double the amount received the week previous. We quote white 62c per bushel; mixed 60c per bushel; free in elevator and on track a shade below these prices. Corn—the market was a quiet one; we quote shelled at 85@87c, ear 82@84c. Rye steady at $1 02@1 05 per bushel. Barley—the season is over; there is no fixed value; we omit figures.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; the following are the latest quotations:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 28c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in papers is now at 30c; loose 29½c. Roasted Java 40@44c per lb.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm; Standard Ex. C 9¾@10c, B 9¾@10¼c; A 10@10¼c; standard hards 11c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9@9¼c; American extra 8¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; choice 80c and scarce; old or prime 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $5 00; per barrel $9 50

Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8¼c per lb.

Candles—Monid candles 11c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

FISH—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34; No. 1 mess Mackerel $32, Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Bay Mackeral $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. Large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $10@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Labrador Herring $8 50. Split Shore Herring $8 00. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. White Fish half barrel $7 75. Lake Trout per half barrel $7 00. Large George's Codfish per 100 lbs $6 50. Medium do $6 00. Large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25. Medium do $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $5 25; quarter barrels, $2 87½.

HAY—Market was firm with a good local demand; baled sold on the wharf and from depot at $20@24 per ton; from wagons $30@35 per ton as per quality.

HOMINY—Is still quoted at $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Are in good demand at the new card rates, viz: hams extra canvassed 13¾c; plain 13¼c; breakfast bacon 12½@13c; dried beef 16½@17c; beef tongues $6@7 per dozen; shoulders sugar cured canvassed 9¾c; plain 9¼c; common 8½c; rib sides 10c; short rib 10¼c; clear do 11c; mess pork $18 50 per bbl. Lard, tierces, for summer use, 11¾c; half bbls 12¼c; buckets 12¾c; in 5-lb caddies 13¾c; in 5-lb caddies 13½c; in 3-lb pails 14¾c; in 5-lb pails 14¼c; in 6-lb pails 14¼c.

POTATOES—Are firm with a good local demand; holders of choice lots are asking $1 40@1 50 per bush.

POULTRY—Held firmly; live chickens 65@75c per pair; dressed 13@14c per lb.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per lb.

TALLOW—We note sales at 6½@7c per lb.

SEEDS—Clover $6 75@7; Timothy $3@3 25; Flax seed $2 25@2 30 per bushel.

SALT—Sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 02@1 04 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 7, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil trade still continues depressed, with a few indications of recovery. Although prices reached their lowest point yesterday, there was a much larger business done and the sales reported from Parker's were much greater than for some time before, 17,000 barrels being reported in our dispatches given below. Whether this may be taken as an indication that buyers have concluded that prices have touched bottom and are now coming forward to purchase with the possibility of prices going up again or not, business men must decide for themselves; but the more hopeful certainly have some reason for believing so.

CRUDE.

The market here exhibited more firmness at yesterday's prices.

The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

6,000	bbls United	$1 80@1 82½
8,000	do do B. O. first 6	
	weeks	1 70@1 72½
3,000	bbls Union	1 80@1 85

For prices at other points see the dispatches.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL

Sales delivered at C. & P. R. R. station, at $1 58; sales at wells $1 26 per barrel.

REFINED.

Market weak and prices are lower, being quoted at the works F. O. B. at 12½@12¾c.

Philadelphia — Spot, 15@15¼c; June, 15¼c.

New York—The market is depressed; 15½c wanted; 15¾c bid.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet, with sales City $1 70 Country $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—The Herald says: The market was very quiet and a weak feeling prevailed, but was firmer at the close.

The following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls spot	$1 90
1,000	do do	1 87½
1,000	do do	1 85
500	do do	1 82½

PARKER'S.

3,000	do United	1 82½
3,000	do do	1 80
5,000	do B. O. 1st 6 at well	1 72½
3,000	do do do do	1 70
1,000	do Union	1 85
1,000	do do	1 82½
1,000	do do	1 80

TIDIOUTE, May 0.—Market quiet; $1 55 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 6.—Market quiet and nothing doing; about $1 85@1 90.

OIL CITY, May 6.—Market firmer at $1 90; no sellers.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—Market very dull and no buyers reported, sales small lots at $1 80@1 85.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 6.—Market quiet and dull and nothing doing; Union nominal at $1 80; United $1 75; other lines $1 70.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Market quiet; S. W. 15@15¼c; crude 6¾c; cases 19c; sales none; futures, May 15¾c; June 15¼c.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Closing of 5th.—Market very much depressed and decidedly lower and dull, closing with some reaction at 13½c bid; 15¼c asked; early deliveries nominally 15¼c June; crude, in bulk, 2,000 bbls sold at 7c; July 7¼c; cases 19½@20c, naphtha 8¾@8¾c; Philadelphia delivery dull and unsettled; refined 15½c bid; 15½c asked.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

REMARKS—Dealers in stock all assert that there is no money to be made by running it to this market and disposing of it at prices that are now current. On the other hand, purchasers say they cannot pay any higher rates and come out clear. Thus the matter now stands at present. Some shippers suggest, as a cure for this unauspious state of affairs, that they adopt the plan of the oil producers and "shut down" running stock for a time. However, it seems strange that if there is no money in the trade, so many should persist in investing large sums of money in the purchase of cattle, hogs and sheep in the West, South and at home. But "nothing ventured nothing won" we suppose is their motto.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle to-day was only moderate, consisting of forty-two cars, principally from Chicago. These, and some driven in from the surrounding country, would make a total of some 800 head. The number of prime cattle was larger than usual; though they did not find as ready sale as fair to good stock. Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, a large part of the stock in the yards changed hands during the forenoon, sellers, as before, complaining of losing, or at least no making any money.

The market, taken as a whole, was no improvement upon that of last week, the prices obtained for all grades of cattle, differing little, if any. When we left the yards there were a number of fine cattle unsold, which would be driven to the Central Yards, at East Liberty, or be shipped through to the eastern markets. Fair to good stock was mostly closed out.

PRICES.

The following were about the ruling rates of the market: Choice bullocks, 7@7¼c; fair to good steers and heifers, 6¼@7c; medium, 5@6¼c.

STOCKERS.

There were two cars of stockers came in from the West, specially ordered for country graziers, but the prices paid were not made public. This kind of stock has not been plentiful in this market for some time. Hence farmers order it sent them direct from the West.

MILCH COWS.

There was a limited number of fair to good milch cows on sale, the asking rates being $35@60, as to condition and qualities of the milkers. We did not hear of any sales, but they would be picked up during the day.

CALVES.

The supply of calves in the market this week was fair. The demand still continues good and sales of good were made from $5 75@6 25.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were fully up to the usual average, most of which were driven in from the surrounding counties. The demand for wooled sheep was moderately active, whilst clipped were not fancied. Indeed, it was a sight to see the poor creature, shorn of their warm fleeces, shivering with the cold. The prices obtained for prime wooled sheep were about the same as those ruling last week, whilst clipped could be bought at very low figures. There were a number of clipped and some wooled left unsold at noon. The principal purchasers were the local butchers. The following will not vary far from the ruling

PRICES.

Prime 95 to 100 lbs	$8 00@8 25
Good 85 to 90 "	7 25@7 50
Fair 75 to 80 "	6 75@7 00
Common 70 to 75 "	6 00@6 25

The figures for wooled clipped ruled from $5 00@6 50, as to weight and condition.

As intimated above, the incessant rain during the forenoon had a bad effect upon the market. Most of the stock in these yards is offered for sale in open pens, and after tramping around for a few hours on a wet morning, it is unsafe for small men to venture inside the limited enclosures to examine the fine points of the stock less they might disappear beneath the mud. Is there no remedy for this state of things? If so, let it be applied at once.

HORSES AND MULES.

There was neither horse or mule offered for sale. A stranger from the West asked us if the "horse epizootic" was bad in this region, which may account for the non-shipment of this class of stock.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light, being only two cars. The supply, however, seemed fully adequate to the wants of the local trade, buyers taking no more than sufficient to meet the daily demands of customers. The near approach of warm weather seriously affects the hog market here and elsewhere, so that light arrivals for a time may be looked for. F. Hector offered for sale one car load of fine hogs, as did also Marks Bros.

SALES.

We found it somewhat difficult to get exact quotations. Prime hogs were sold at $5 90@6; Yorkers, $5 20@5 40; fair to good pigs, $5 75@5 80.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been fair of through stock for New York and Philadelphia and light of cattle intended for sale at this point. Since our last there has been no important change in prices. Sellers had the advantage of the situation so far as the prices were concerned, but buyers bought stock fully as low as they did last week, and if it had not been for the comparatively light run, prices would have gone lower. The highest price paid for cattle this week was for one load of extra Chicago, which sold for $6 85 per hundred pounds. To-day trade is dull and very little doing, and as most of the buyers have gone east the market for the week may be called over. Following were the ruling rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 60
Extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 40
Prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 75@6 00
Good 1,100 lbs teers, fine and smooth	5 50@5 65
Good 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 25@5 50
Stockers	4 50@5 25
Fresh cows	35 00@60 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs for the week ending to-day has been heavy. The general quality of the stock coming on the market is fair. A good deal of stock is going forward in first hands, and buyers may be said to be out of the field, getting all the hogs they want on commission. Market slow and prices fully 35c lower than last week. Following are the

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 25@6 37
Prime "	6 00@6 15
Yorkers	5 25@5 50
Baltimore	5 65@5 75

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep this week were light. The bad weather has prevented shipments, and, as a consequence, the market is barely supplied. Trade active and the demand exceeds the supply and prices are ¼@¾c higher. Market closed firm.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$8 25@8 50
" 95 lbs " "	8 10@8 25
Prime 90 lbs " "	7 50@8 00
" 100 lbs clipped	6 50@6 62

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Buyers were not very numerous. The weather continues unfavorable for shearing. The market at present is in a very unsettled condition. Prices are altogether nominal and contain no real information. We hope, in a short time, to obtain something more satisfactory. At present correct figures are not to be obtained, and we omit them. A decline in prices would not be a surprise.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Treasury disbursements $482,000. Customs receipts $375,000. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. The supply was abundant. Prime discounts 5½@7 per cent. Sterling from $4 87½@4 88 for sixty days, and $4 90½@4 91 for sight.

Gold ranged at 112@112¼, closing at the latter price. Carrying rates were 2½@4 per cent. Clearings $43,000,000. State bonds dull. Tennessee's declined slightly. Railroad bonds steady. Governments quiet and steady.

The stock market was firmer at the opening of business this morning at ¼@1 per cent. better prices than the closing of last evening. Later on, the market became weak and a general, decline occurred along the list. During the afternoon, leading stocks were irregular, but in the main higher, the advance from the lowest point of the day ranging ½ to 2½ per cent. The improvement was caused by despatches from Washington announcing the report of the finance bill by the Senate Finance Committee, but at the close there was a reaction of ¼@1 per cent. from the highest prices, with a weak and feverish feeling. The most active stocks were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Northwest, Wabash and Ohios. Sales between ten and two o'clock were 193,000 shares, of which 59,000 were Western Union, 43,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 St Paul, 28,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Northwest and 6,000 Rock Island.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton dull at 17¾c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5 85@6; extra Ohio $6 35@7 60; St. Louis $6 30@11. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 spring $1 50@1 53; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 47@1 52; inferior spring $1 35@1 46. Rye quiet at $1 06@1 12. Barley and malt dull. Corn dull and drooping; new western mixed 83@86c; white western 86c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed western 66@68c; white western 67@68½c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Crude petroleum 67½c; refined 15c. Leather firm at 27@23c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@62c; pulled 25@50c. Pork firm at $17 12½. Beef unchanged; middles steady; long clear 9¾c; short clear 10c. Lard firmer at 10 11-16c spot; 10¾@10 11-16 May. Butter heavy at 24@30c. Cheese firm at 14@16½c. Whiskey lower at 97@97½c.

DRY GOODS.

Business was only moderate with commission houses, but some of the houses report a freer movement. The market for cotton goods has been unsettled by a reduction of Atlantic brown cottons, and jobbing rates are irregular on both brown and bleached goods. Agents ask 11½c for Indian head browns, but jobbers quote at 11c. Cottonades dull and unsettled. Some makes of delaine dress goods are selling freely at low prices.

BOSTON May 6.—There continues to be a steady demand for all desirable grades of wool and prices remain quiet and steady. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 52@58c, including choice lots of XX and above 57@58c. Michigan fleeces 50@54c. Combing and delaine fleeces 58@63c.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Cotton, flour and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat active at $1 46@1 47. Corn active at 72@73c Oats steady at 50@58c. Rye steady at $1 08. Pork active at $17 50. Lard, demand fair and market firm; steam 10½c; kettle 10¾@10¾c. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand at 5¼, 8¾@9¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 92c.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring $1 28½; No. 2 $1 24½; cash $1 25½@1 25¾; No. 3 $1 19. Corn dull, closing weak at 63¼c spot; 64@64¼c seller June; 65½c seller July; rejected 61@62c. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 34¼c cash; 48¼c seller June; rejected 45½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 91½@92c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1 $1 42@1 48; No. 2 $1 37. Pork quiet at $16 50 spot; $16 67½ seller June. Lard dull at $10 15 spot; $10 20 seller May and June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; sales of shoulders at 6c seller May loose; short clear 9c loose spot. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 94c.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice amber $1 80@1 83. Corn dull; new mixed western 85c; old do 87c. Oats dull; mixed western 60c. Rye quiet. Provisions dull. Pork $17 37½@17 75. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 9c. Bacon, fair jobbing demand; shoulders 7¾@7½c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard firm at 10¾@10¾c. Butter easy at 34@35c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky nominal at 97c.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—Cotton firm at 14½@15¾c. Flour quiet at $6@8 25. Wheat firm at $1 25@1 40. Corn active at 92c. Oats active at 67½@70c. Lard active at 11¼c. Bulkmeats, demand good at 7, 9¼@9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8c; sides 10¼@10½c. Whisky, demand fair and market firm at 94c.

TOLEDO, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white Wabash $1 64; No 3 do $1 48; amber $1 48. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 74½c; low mixed 72½c; white 74c; no grade 71c. Oats dull and prices lower; No 1, 58c; No 2 seller may at 54½c.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 14¾@15¾c; low middling 16¼@16½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 93@94c. Oats firm at 63c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon sides higher at 10¾@10¾c; shoulders 7¾@7½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 33; No 1 $1 27¾. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 46¾c. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 64c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 90½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 $1 57; No 2 $1 35.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Flour quiet; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 60@7 25. Wheat unchanged. Corn wanted; yellow 87c; western mixed 85@86½c. Oats firm at 63@65c. Coffee—Rio 18½@22c gold. Provisions firm. Pork $17 37½@17 75. Petroleum easier; refined 15¾c; crude 11¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 99c.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $17 37½. Bacon active; shoulders 7¼c; sides 9¾@10¼c; sugar cured hams 13c; plain 11¾c; bulkmeats firm at 6¾, 9@9¾c. Lard 11@11¾c. Whisky 92c.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 74@78c. Oats in good demand at 35@37c. Whisky steady. Petroleum—standard white, in car lots, 12¾@13c; State test Ohio to 150, 15¾@16c.

OSWEGO, May 6.—Wheat scarce; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 59. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols for money 93@93¼; for account 93¼; 5-20s, '65, 106½; 5-20s, '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 104¼; New York Central 89; Erie 31¾; preferred 51¾.

Tallow 38s 6d@38s 9d. Refined petroleum 11¾@11⅞s. Linseed oil 28@28s. 3d.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes 59 francs 62½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8¼@8¾d; Orleans 8¾@8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,800 bales; for speculation and export 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged Beef 92s. Turpentine 30@30s 6d.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 6, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	12
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c